AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE in *INDIA*:

CONTAINING

RULES for good Government in TRADE, Price Courants, and Tables: With Descriptions of *Fort St. George*, *Acheen*, *Malacca*, *Condore*, *Canton*, *Anjengo*, *Muskat*, *Gombroon*, *Surat*, *Goa*, *Carwar*, *Telichery*, *Panola*, *Calicut*, the *Cape of Good-Hope*, and *St. Helena*.

THEIR

Inhabitants, Customs, Religion, Government, Animals, Fruits, *&c.*

To which is added,

An ACCOUNT of the Management of the *DUTCH* in their Affairs in *INDIA*.

By *CHARLES LOCKYER*.

LONDON,
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To the Right HONOURABLE

JOHN,

Earl *POWLET*,

Viscount and Baron of Hynton *St.* George, *Lord Lieutenant of the County of* Devon, *and City and County of* Exon, *First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.*

MY LORD,

THE High Station in which Her Majesty, in Her great Wisdom, has placed Your Lordship,

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having made You the Chief Gardian of the Interefts of GREAT BRITAIN, in relation to Trade, I cannot Dedicate a Work of this kind more properly than to Your Lordfhip, who is a known Patron of all, who defire to be Ufeful to their Country: So that, befides the natural Claim this fmall Treatife has to Your Lordfhip's Protection, Your kind Indulgence to Others incourages me to hope for Your favourable Approbation of my Offering.

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I have endeavour'd to make ſuch Obſervations on ſeveral Parts of *India*, as may entertain the Curious, and be Uſeful to Thoſe, who may be willing to improve that Branch of Trade, which is eſtabliſh'd by the Legiſlature of this Kingdom: And if I have been ſo fortunate, as to take notice of any thing, that may render it an acceptable Expreſſion of my Duty to Your Lordſhip, the Difficultys I encounter'd in gaining the Experience, which

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which has produced it, will be infinitely well rewarded; my highest Ambition being to appear,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most Obedient,

And Devoted Humble Servant,

Charles Lockyer.

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THE
PREFACE.

THE Methods of Trade are so various in themselves, and so differently managed, according to the Capacitys and Opportunitys of those concern'd; that nothing is more difficult than to give Directions therein, suitable to the Tempers of other Men; yet there being several General Cautions, which may serve as Helps to the Unexperienced, or Remembrancers to those, who are conversant in Business, I have made an Essay on them according to the best of my Judgment. There may be many things omitted, and others mention'd, which might as well have been left out; but considering, that Trading Voyages in India *are much talk'd of, and very little understood in* England, *I am in hopes, tho' it is imperfect, to please a great many People, who know less of them than my self. And that the Reader may not think himself disappointed, in finding the first Chapter or two to deviate from the Subject, I shall here give him a short Account of the Whole.*

At

At Fort St. George *I have confin'd my ſelf to the Management of the* Engliſh, *which is rather owing to Neceſſity than Deſign; for having had but a Week's Warning before I left that Place, where I had been about twenty Months in the Honourable* Eaſt-India *Company's Service, I had ſcarce time to get my ſelf ready for the Voyage, much leſs to mind any other Matters than what related to my own private Affairs; whence I was able to write of thoſe things only, in which I had been daily converſant.*

At Acheen *I was induſtrious in committing to Paper whatever I found worth my Notice; but the Shortneſs of our Stay, and the Little we had to do there, afforded Matter for few Remarks of moment. At* Malacca *I was always concern'd in Contracts,* &c. *So that Goods and Merchandize take up the greateſt Part of my Diſcourſe on that Place: And* Condore, *being no Port for Traffick, that Chapter is further from the Title than any other in the Book. I have ſaid ſomething of every Place we call'd at, in regard to a great many Readers, who would be better pleaſed with a foreign Story by the By, than to be entertain'd wholy with Trade and Buſineſs.*

The Account of Canton *is divided into two Parts; in the firſt are Directions for good Government in Commerce, by which a careful Stranger may avoid many Inconveniencys, he would otherwiſe be liable to from the Emperor's Officers, and Merchants, with whom he tranſ-*

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acts his Affairs; and for want of a competent Knowledge in the Goods he must necessarily deal in. The other contains Remarks on the Place and People, which I took at my Leisure.

From China *I have taken a new Course, and given an Account of Occurrences in our Passage to* Persia, *from my daily Observations, which I kept in the usual Form; and this Chapter is no other than a Contraction of my Log-Book. The 8th, 9th, and 10th Chapters of* Gombroon, *the* Malabar *Coast*, &c. *contain Hints to prevent being imposed on in Dealings; and a mixt Description of the Places and People, among whom we had any thing to do: And at the Close, is a short Account of the Management of the* Dutch *in their Affairs in* India.

The Chapters I have placed according to the Times of my being at the Ports they mention, without confining my self to any other Method; it being much more easie and natural to describe Things as they come to mind, than to treat of them in particular Forms: And to render it the more useful, I have added such Tables, as a Merchant in those Parts may find very Beneficial in his Dealings.

As for the new Notions advanced against the Opinions of other Men, I am not so fond of them, as to expect they should meet with a general Approbation; therefore when any thing occurs which the Reader cannot acquiesce in, he will do me Justice to believe, I do not know-

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ingly impose on him; and on that account give it the best meaning he can. He will likewise find several Quotations from Manuscripts which have fallen into my Hands: In these I have taken such care, that there is nothing mention'd to the Disadvantage of any one; and if I am blameable for having strengthen'd my own Thoughts with the Reasons of Others, it is a Fault on the right side, which is the more pardonable, for the Respect I bear the Authors.

After this View of the Entertainment the Reader may expect in the following Discourse, I presume so far on his Candour, as to promise my self his favourable Construction of the Defects, he may meet with in the Stile and Expression. I confess I have been less solicitous about Words than Things; and if I have written so as to make my Meaning intelligible, the Truths I relate may be some Amends for the Oversights, I may have committed in delivering them.

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THE

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A N

AN ACCOUNT OF THE Trade in *India*.

CHAP. I.

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Fort

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Fort St. *GEORGE*.

ON the Coaſt of *Cormandel*, in 13 *deg.* 30 *min.* North Latitude, is undoubtedly a Port of the greateſt Conſequence to the *Eaſt India* Company; for its Strength, Wealth, and great Returns made yearly thence in Callicoes and Muſlin. I know no more of the Founder than the time of its being under the *Engliſh*: However, of late, 'tis greatly improv'd to the Honour of our Nation, and Profit of the Company; ſeated in a plain ſandy Ground ſo near the Sea, that not long ſince the Waves endanger'd its Walls. The Citadel, or rather Inner Fort, lies N. N. E. and S. S. W. in the Middle of the *Engliſh* Town. Four large Baſtions make the Corners, on which, with the Curtains are Fifty Six Guns, and a Mortar mounted. The Northern and Southern Points are 108. and Eaſtern and Weſtern 100 Yards diſtant. It has two Gates: The Weſtern, or Main-guard kept by about thirty Soldiers; and Eaſtern, by Six and a Coporal. The Keys are every Night deliver'd to the Governour; or, in his Abſence,

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to the Chief in Council that ſleeps there. The Walls are of hard Stone, in Colour like ruſty Iron, as is that which encompaſſes the *Engliſh* Town or Outer Fort. In this are Batteries, Half Moons, and Flankers, at proper Diſtances, whereon are about one hundred and fifty Guns, and three Mortars, mounted for Defence; beſides thirty two Guns more, on the Out-works with 8 Field Pieces. The *Black City*, call'd *Madraſs*, and ſometimes by the *Moors Chinnepatam*, joins it to the Northward: And *Maqua* Town, where the Boat-men live, to the Southward. The Proſpect it gives at Sea is moſt delightful; nor appears it leſs magnificent by Land: The great Variety of fine Buildings, that gracefully over-look its Walls, affording an inexpreſſible Satisfaction to a curious Eye. Towards the Land 'tis waſh'd by a fruitful River, that every *November*, half a Mile diſtant, diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea; the Bar being firſt cut for its Paſſage, which, proceeding from the wet Monſoon, would otherwiſe occaſion great Damage, by overflowing the adjacent Country. It runs about two Months in a Year, cloſes of its ſelf, and forms a Peninſula three Miles in Circuit: Where are kept a great Number of Sheep and Hogs, with a few Cows. The Soil is ſo poor, tho' the Company has not ſpar'd Charges to improve it, that the Cattle

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Cattle would ſtarve did not other Meat ſupport them.

The Streets are ſtraight and wide, pav'd with Brick on each Side; but the Middle is deep Sand for Carts to paſs in: Where no Houſes are, Cauſe-ways with Trees on each Side ſupply the Defect; theſe being always green, render it pleaſant to thoſe, who otherwiſe muſt walk in the Sun. There are five Gates, Sea, St. *Thomas*, Water, Choultry, and Middle Gate; the Second and Fourth may be open'd for Paſſengers at any time of Night, if unſuſpected; but neither of the other Three after Six. The Publick Buildings are Town-Hall, St. *Mary*'s Church, College, New Houſe and Hoſpital, with the Governour's Lodgings in the Inner Fort.

The Company's Affairs thro' *India*, are manag'd by Governours, or Chiefs and Council; yet as *Madraſs* ſurpaſſes their other Settlements in Grandeur, ſo the Orders of this Council are more regarded, punctually executed; and each Member has a Reſpect proportionably greater than others ſhewn him. All Places of Truſt and Profit are diſtributed among them. They are ſummon'd twice or thrice, or every Day in the Week, at the Governour's Pleaſure. All Orders, general Letters, and monthly Accounts, as Ware-houſe, Sea-Gate, Store-keepers, *&c.* are examin'd, paſs'd and

ſign'd by them; or the Secretary by their Order.

The City Charter I have ſeen, but never perus'd; ſo can know but few of its Priviledges. They have a Mayor and Aldermen, who exerciſe the ſame Authority, as in Corporations in *England*. Quarrels, ſmall Debts, and other Buſineſs of the meaner ſort, are decided by them at a Court of Six Aldermen, held twice a Week in the Town-Hall. Black Merchants commonly apply to this Court, but *Europeans* uſually ſeek Favour of the Governour: When any are not ſatisfy'd with the Mayor's Juſtice, they may appeal to a higher Court; where for much Money, they have little Law, with a great deal of Formality. Here a Judge allow'd by the Company preſides, who, on the Report of a Jury, gives a final Decree. Of *European* Malefactors, they hang none but Pirats, tho' formerly here have been Men put to Death for other Crimes, whence I am apt to think, the Governours had then a greater Power. Two Serjeants are allow'd ſo much a Month, for executing the Office of Criers in Court, have the making of Outcrys, call People to Feaſts, and arreſt Debtors on the Judges Warrants. Lawyers are plenty, and as knowing as can be expected from broken Linnen Drapers, and other crack'd Trades-men, who ſeek their Fortunes here by their Wits.

When

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When a Man dies in Debt, his Goods are ſeiz'd by the Court of Admiralty; and, after notice given by a Bill at Sea-Gate, of the Day ſold, and the Money divided as far as it will go among the Creditors. Likewiſe, if any run away, what is left, or can afterwards be found, is ſerv'd in the ſame manner. But when the Deceas'd has conſiderable Effects, and no Will is to be found, the neat Produce is paid into the Company's Caſh, to be remitted his Executors, or Relations, on demand, at home.

Beſides theſe, five Juſtices of the Choultry, who are of the Council, or chief Citizens, are to decide Controverſies, and puniſh offending *Indians* as they deſerve. Their Seſſions is twice a Week; but what is done among them I can't well tell: When a Man won't ſtand to his Bargain, has trick'd another in it, or refuſes to pay a Debt according to promiſe, they ſee Right done. When one buys a Servant, till regiſter'd there, he is not properly a Slave; the Clark has about Six Shillings and Nine Pence, or 27 *Fanhams* for it, which is afterwards divided betwixt the Company, Juſtices and Servants.

Moſt of the Currant Money is coin'd by the Company, for which they have a conſiderable Allowance by the Owners; two Eſſay-Maſters regulate the Mint, to whom they give great Sallaries, for their extraor-

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dinary Care. The Pagoda (valu'd at 9 Shillings) is Gold of about 8⅛ Matts, or 86¼ Touch, or Waters fine, and weighs 2 *d wt.* 4 *gr.* 17⅓ *mt.* there are others, as Allumgeer, Negapatam, Policat, *&c.* but not in so great Esteem as the *Madrass* Pagodas, by about ½ *per Cent.* more or less. The Allumgeer is finest, but want of Weight makes it less desir'd. The Fanhams are not coin'd by the Company, thirty six are Currant *per* Pagoda, yet in the *Bazar* one may get 36½, and sometimes more; they are Dollar-matt, or Fineness. Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins, eight of the former make one Fanham, and ten of the latter one Doodo, they are stampt with the Company's Mark; as are the West-coast Fanhams. In the Company's Accounts, six imaginary Cash are reckon'd one Fanham. Rupees, that are coin'd here, are three or four *per Cent.* better than others, being sold 326, when mix'd Rupees are 338 *per* Pagodas 100. At the same time Dollars are 15 and 15¼ *per* Pagodas 10. The *Madrass* Rupee, *Pz.* 7 *d wt.* 11 *gr.* is 14½ better than *English* Standard: So that 7 *dwt.* 22 *gr.* 13 *mt.* $\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{6}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{4}$ Standard is 1 Rupee. Mix'd Rupees are most common; but neither sort us'd in Payments at a fix'd Rate; their Value rising, and falling according to the Demand for Silver.

In Weights. Ten Pagodas are 1 Pollam, forty Pollam, one Viss of 3⅛ *lib. English.*

liſh. Eight Viſs, one Maund, and twenty Maund one Candy of 500 *l*.

Liquid and Dry Meaſure, *viz.* one Meaſure is one Pint and a half. Eight Meaſures, one Mercall; and four hundred Mercalls are one Garſe.

One Coved long Meaſure is $18\frac{17}{20}$ Inches.

A Corge is twenty in number, as twenty a Score in *England*.

Cuſtom on Goods imported and exported, is the greateſt Part of the Company's Revenues. Sea-Gate Cuſtom is five *per Cent*, on all Goods, brought thither by Sea; with three, ſix, or twelve Fanhams Fees, according to the Amount of the Bill: If the Goods are not valu'd at 20 Pagodas, 'tis three Fanhams: From 20 to 1000 Pagodas, ſix Fanhams, and all above that is twelve Fanhams Fees; which is divided among the Cuſtom-Maſter, Head Searcher, and Receiver, for the Trouble they are at in their Offices, in what Proportion I know not. When *Europe* Goods; as Wine, Beer, Looking-Glaſſes, Flint-ware, *&c.* are imported; if the Owner will produce his Invoice, and pay Cuſtom for the Quantity therein mention'd without examining, he has Ten *per Cent* Draw-back on the Duties, for Damage; if no fraudulent Deſign is ſuſpected. Running of Goods is fined at the Diſcretion of the Cuſtomer, or Governour and Council, in Matters conſiderable. By a moderate

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rate Computation, this brings the Company 30000 Pagodas *per Annum.*

Choultry, or Land Custom, is 2½ *per Cent.* on all Goods that are brought in from the Country; as Cloth, Provisions, *&c.* which amounts to about 4000 Pagodas *per Annum*, and the same things when they are again exported, pay 2½ *per Cent.* more at the Sea-Gate. But Commodities, that have paid the full five *per Cent.* are exempt from all Duties at other *English* Ports in *India*, by a Certificate from the Custom-Master.

Anchorage Duty is on Boats according to their Burthen, from eighteen Fanhams, to five Pagodas. Vessels of 100 Tuns and upwards, from five Pagodas to nine; *Dutch* Ships only exempt. Country Ships and Boats pay as much for Passes as Anchorage.

Both which are two Thirds to the Company, and one Third to the Secretary.

When a Ship comes in sight of the Fort, the Company of *Maqua*-men, or Boat-men are oblig'd, if possible, to deliver a Note on Board her, containing a Request to inform whence she came, whither bound, and the Commander's and Vessel's Name. This is always perform'd by a Catamaran, which is no other than four or five Logs of Wood, about twelve Foot long, bound together with Cords, whereon one or two sit up to the Middle in Water, expos'd to every break of the Sea: The Fellows seldom

doth receive any hurt in the worst Weather; for, swimming well, they are no sooner o-ver-set by one Sea, but they turn the Timber, and mount again to receive the next: They have as many Fanhams for it as the Vessel pays Pagodas, Anchorage: And if she is not bound in, they loose their Labour.

Here being a very high Surf, which sometimes breaks a great way from Shore, our *English* Boats are of no use for landing, or shipping off Goods. For this end therefore they have Mussoolas; large, flat-bottom'd, ill-shap'd Boats, not nail'd as ours, but sow'd together with Coyr-twine, whence they are so pliable, that the Planks never start with the most violent Shocks; their Hire is six Fanhams, or eighteen Pence a Trip; but the Company has seven Boats *per* Pagoda, which is Money dearly earn'd: Two or three Turns a Day, being the most ten Fellows can make; however, they are merry Birds, howling out a *Ela*, *Tela*, as *Chorus* to their Songs, at almost every Stroke.

Besides what's paid the Company, the *Moors* have several Mettas round the City, where they receive about 7 *per Cent.* Custom on all Goods that pass by them; except what's for Account of the *English*, who pay no other than the Choultry Duties.

The

The *Black City* is incompaſs'd with a thick, high, Brick-Wall, and fortify'd with Points and Baſtions after the modern Faſhion. Nor does this limit the Company's Power; for they own ſeveral Towns, two or three Miles in the Country; whence accrues no ſmall Advantage to them; being let out to Merchants, or Farmers at a certain Rent *per Annum*.

Egmore, &c. *New Towns*,	}	1100 Pagodas *per An.*
Old Garden,	——— ———	120 *ditto*.
Quit Rents in the City, about		250 *ditto*.

The Scavenger, Fiſhing-Farm, Wine-licence, *&c.* are equally advantagious.

The Tocacco and Beetle Farm is a ſmall Duty laid on thoſe Commodities, and let out on Leaſe to Black Merchants, for eight thouſand Pagodas *per Annum*, clear of all Charges; this is a conſiderable Branch of the Company's Profit; as well as the Arack Farm, or ſole Power of making Pariar Arack, for which they have three thouſand ſix hundred Pagodas *per Annum*. This is a fiery hot Spirit drawn from *Toddy*; but of little Value among *Europeans*, and therefore ſeldom exported: The Cooleys, and ordinary People prefer it to the beſt Battavia, or Goa Arack; for no other reaſon, but that it heats them more. The Tobacco, Beetle, and Pariar Arack, on which ſuch

ſuch great Profit ariſes, are all expended by the Inhabitants, whence their Number muſt needs be great: I have been credibly inform'd by ſome of the moſt knowing among them; there are not leſs within the Company's Bounds, than three hundred thouſand Souls.

Factories and Settlements ſubordinate to this Government, are *Acheen* and *Tonqueen* Factories to the Eaſtward, with *Pettepollee*, and *Connimeer*, on the Coaſt of *Cormandel*; at all which they have Houſes and large Priviledges, but no Servants.

Fort St. *David* to the South is a Port of great Profit, as well for the Rents and Incomes ariſing immediately thereon, as the great Quantities of Callicoes and Muſlin, that are brought thence for *Europe*. *Metchlepatam*, *Vizagapatam*, and *Maddapollam*, betwixt them, are Factories continu'd for the ſake of Redwood, and the Cotton Manufactures, which are here in the greateſt Perfection.

Company's Servants, viz.

The Governour, whoſe Sallary is 200 *l.* and 100 *l.* more Gratuity. Six Councellors, of whom the Chief has 100 *l. per Annum.* Third of the Place 70 *l.* Fourth *ditto* 50 *l.* *per Annum*, and the reſt 40 *l.* *per Annum* each; as Senior Merchants.

Six

Six Senior Merchants at 40 *l. per An.* each.
Two Junior Merchants at 30 *l. per An.*
Five Factors at 15 *l. per Annum.*
Ten Writers at 5 *l. per Annum.*
Two Ministers at 100 *l. per An.* each.
One Surgeon at 36 *l. per Annum.*
Two Essay Masters, both 120 *l. per An.*
One Judge at 100 *l. per Annum.*

Attorney General has 50 Pagodas *per Annum.*		Gratuity.
Scavenger ——	100 *ditto.*	
Secretary for extraordinary Services —— ——	10 *ditto.*	

Married Men are allow'd Diet Money according to their Quality, from five to ten Pagodas *per* Month: But for inferiour Servants, that dine at the general Table, they have only Washing, and Oyl for Lamps extraordinary.

The Garrison consists of about two hundred and fifty *European* Soldiers, at 91 Fanhams, or 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d. per* Month, and two hundred Topasses, or black Mungrel *Portuguese*, at fifty, or fifty two Fanhams *per* Month. The Gun-room Crew is about twenty experienced *Europeans* to manage the Ordnance, at 100 Fanhams *per* Month. The Captains are paid 14 Pagodas *per* Month, Ensigns 10 Pagodas, Serjeants 5 Pagodas, and Corporals the same Pay as the

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the Gun-room Crew. Chief Gunner of the Inner Fort 14 Pagodas, Gunner of the Outworks 12 Pagodas; and their Mates in proportion.

They have alſo about 200 Peons in conſtant Pay, who may be augmented to what Number they pleaſe. The *Portugueſe* are obliged to find a Company or two of Train'd-bands at their own Charge on any Diſturbance, which with the free Merchants, Factors, Servants, and other Inhabitants, a ſingular Decorum, good Fortifications, plenty of Guns, and much Ammunition, render it a Bugbear to the *Moors*, and a Sanctuary to the fortunate People living in it.

Trade they drive to all Parts Eaſtward of the *Cape* of *Goodhope*, that of *China* is moſt deſir'd, for the Gold and fine Goods brought thence; but the Company ſending directly from *England* Veſſels of their own, has quite ſpoil'd it. *Manilla* under *Armenian* Colours, is a profitable Voyage; *Battavia*, and the Coaſts of *Java*, *Jahore*, *Malacca*, *Quedah*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, *Bengall*, and all the *Cormandell* Coaſt are yearly viſited; with *Acheen*, *Priaman*, *Indrapore*, *Bencoolen*, *Bantall*, &c. on the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*. But of late, their greateſt Ships uſe the *Mocho*, *Perſia*, and *Surat* Markets with *Bengall* or *China* Commodities, touching at ſeveral Ports on the *Malabar* Coaſt in their way: Eſpecially *Callicut* for Pepper, Coco-

Kernels,

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Kernels, Coyr, and Cardamums, Nuxvomica, Turmarick, Coculus Indi, *&c.* which are all the Produce of that Part of the Coaſt, and turn to good Account in any Weſtern Port they may be bound to. Rice is often a profitable Commodity in *Mocho* and *Perſia.*

To almoſt every Ship and Stock, there are ſeveral Owners, having each a part ſuitable to his Inclination, or Eſtate, which is again divided in proportion amongſt them on her Return from a Voyage, when the Ship and Cargo are ſold by Outcry or Auction, at the Sea-Gate; where he that offers moſt ready Money has the Lot he bids for. A Note is generally put up at the Sea-Gate a Week before it begins, informing the Sorts, Quantities, and Time when. On Arrival of a *Europe* Ship, every Engliſhman conſiders what he has occaſion for, and will not fail to appear at her Outcry; whence there's always a great Concourſe of People, which makes well for the Sale.

Tho' all Notes ſpecifie ready Money, a Month's Credit is commonly allow'd; but I cannot tell, if the Buyer may inſiſt on it. They never give a Receipt for what is paid; but ſign the Account, and think it a Diſcharge ſufficient; which is of ſuch Vertue by Cuſtom, I never knew the leaſt Diſorder from it.

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When a Merchant unacquainted with the Place, has Goods to dispose of this way, 'tis usual to hire one of the Inhabitants to do it for him, to prevent being imposed on by Persons, that often buy what they never intend to pay for. He has one *per Cent.* for his Trouble, and is obliged to make all Debts good: But if Necessity requires prompt Payment, for 2 *per Cent.* he may have it on the Nail.

They allow five *per Cent.* to Supracargos for managing their Effects. The Women drive as great Trade as the Men, and with no less Judgment; nay, some are so forward as to have Invoices, Accounts Currant, *&c.* in their own Names, tho' their Husbands are in Being.

A Man of an honest Character seldom wants Money at *Bottomree*, or *Respondentia*, to what Port soever he is bound, on his own Personal Security, at the following Rates, *viz.*

China 20 to 25 *per Cent.*
China and *Persia* 40 *per Cent.* Last Year 45 *per Cent.*
Bengall 16 to 18 *per Cent.*
Acheen 16 to 18 *per Cent.*
Battavia 20 *per Cent.*
Pegu 20 to 25 *per Cent.*
Battavia and *Surat* 35 to 40 *per Cent.*
Manilla 30 to 35 *per Cent.*

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Surat 25 *to* 30 *per Cent.*
Surat and *Persia* 35 to 40 *per Cent.*
Mocho 30 *per Cent*, &c.

Land Intereſt is ſettled by Order of Council 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, more than which none dare take. Money may be had of the Church at 8 or 9 *per Cent.* with Security.

The Church is a large Pile of arched Building, adorn'd with curious carved Work, a ſtately Altar, Organs, a white Copper Candleſtick, very large Windows, *&c.* which render it inferiour to the Churches of *London* in nothing but Bells; there being one only to mind Sinners of Devotion; tho' I've heard, a Contribution for a Set was formerly remitted the Company. Church Stock, *Anno* 1703, was Pagodas 6705 in Houſes, Plate, Caſh, *&c.* which with Orphans Money makes their Account Currant 13753 Pagodas. Orphans Money is, when wealthy Parents dying bequeath their Eſtates to Children, incapable of managing them, and make the Church Truſtees; to provide a good Education, and prevent the Abuſes their Minority might render them incident to, from a ſingle Gardian, who often prefers his own private Ends to the Truſt repoſed in him. Above three Quarters of this Stock not being at Uſe, and that one might not gain all, while another's Caſh lying dead can increaſe nothing, the Advance

vance on what is let out, is diſtributed yearly among them, in proportion to their Eſtates in Money; and makes about 7 *per Cent. per Annum* round. Church Stock became ſo conſiderable from the free Gifts of pious Perſons, and monthly Collections in the time of Divine Service, for Maintenance of the Poor, which, one Year with another, amounts to above 350 Pagodas; but they wanting not near that Sum, the Remainder is paſs'd to this Account.

Prayers are read twice a Day; but on Sundays, religious Worſhip is moſt ſtrictly obſerved. Betwixt Eight and Nine the Bell tells us the Hour of Devotion draws near, a whole Company of above 200 Soldiers is drawn out from the Inner Fort to the Church-Door, for a Gard to the paſſing Preſident, Ladies throng to their Pews, and Gentlemen take a ſerious Walk in the Yard, if not too hot. On the Governour's Approach, the Organs ſtrike up, and continue a Welcome till he is ſeated; when the Miniſter diſcharges the Duty of his Function, according to the Forms appointed by our prudent Anceſtors for the Church of *England*. The Holy Sacraments of Communion and Baptiſm are received as in *England*; nor is there a Sunday, but the Country Proteſtants are examin'd in the Catechiſm. They likewiſe keep a Free-School, in a large Room under the Library, appointed for

that purpose, where Children may learn to read and write, without Charge to their Parents. Books of Divinity in the Library are valu'd at 438 *l.* 6 *s.*

College is a fine Name for an old Hospital, it formerly was such; tho' at present it is the Residence of seven or eight hopeful young Gentlemen. One of the greatest Merit and Experience is by the Governour made Overseer, by whom all Disturbances ought to be regulated; but his Collegiates are so much his Equals, I could never learn the least Good from his Commission. The Building is very ancient, two Story high, and has a paved Court, two large Verandas or Piazzas, and about sixteen small Rooms within it. The Company allows two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a *Parrear* Fellow to keep all clean. I don't know any Priviledge extraordinary enjoy'd there; unless down-right sleeping without Disturbance may be 'counted such, they live merrily and at ease. Two or three, whose Misfortune it is to want good Recommendation from *England*, write for all the rest, and are sure to be the last preferr'd.

New-House is the Soldiers Lodging, and Scene of many a drunken Frolick: It fronts the Main gard, and has a strong Battery on the other side against the River; one Company at a time sleeps in it, of whom a Cor-

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Corporal and two Soldiers walk the Streets every Hour in the Night; to ſuppreſs Diſorders, and apprehend any, who cannot give a ſatisfactory Account of themſelves. Pay-day comes once a Month, when they'll be ſure to have the full Enjoyment of a few Fanhams left them by their Creditors; their Debts, if within Bounds, are all clear'd at the Pay-Table: Every one keeps his Boy; who, tho' not above ten Years old, is Procurer, and *Vallet de Chambre*, for ſeven or eight Fanhams a Month. Offenders are uſually whipt with Rattans at a Stake fixt in the Ground, by the Marſhal; they are ſometimes tied Neck and Heels, and run the Gauntlet, but that is rare.

If the Governour has not Power of Life and Death, he can commit to the Cock-Houſe, which in effect is the ſame: For Rice and Water in an *Indian* Stove, will ſend a Man as ſurely to the other World; tho' not with ſuch Expedition, as a Halter.

The Hoſpital joins the New-Houſe by the Water-Gate to the Northward is a long Building, and has a Piazza with a paved Court before it; at one end of the Court is the Plaiſter-Room, and at the other, an Apothecary's Shop; where Medicines are prepared after the Preſcriptions of the ingenious Dr. *B——y*. The Steward provides ſuch Victuals for the Sick as the Doctor orders, and receives of Soldiers their whole

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Pay, while under his Care; but they pay nothing for Medicines, of what Nature ſoever their Diſtempers are. Sailers pay for the Phyſick uſed in their Cures, and a Shilling a Day for the Steward's Trouble and Proviſions.

The Governour's Lodging takes up about a third part of the inner Fort, is three Stories high, and has many commodious Appartments in it: Two or three of the Council have their Rooms there, as well as ſeveral inferiour Servants: The 'Countant's and Secretary's Offices are kept one Story up; but the Conſultation-Room is higher, curiouſly adorn'd with Fire-arms, in ſeveral Figures, imitating thoſe in the Armory of the Tower of *London*.

Proviſions are at a cheaper rate than in *Europe*; eſpecially Beef, Pork, and Poultry, with Fiſh of all ſorts. Veniſon is often brought to Market, with ſeveral kinds of wild Fowl, as Teel, and green Plover; three of the former, and ſometimes twenty of the latter are ſold for a Fanham. Hence every one has it in his Power to eat well; tho' he can afford no other Liquor at Meals than Punch, which is the common Drink among *Europeans*, and here made in the greateſt Perfection. Wine and Beer may be had; but it muſt be good Buſineſs, that will afford a conſtant Supply of it.

The

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The Governour keeps a generous Table, nor is that where the Factors and Writers dine leſs regarded, differing only in this; here you have a great deal of Punch and little Wine; there what Wine you pleaſe, and as little Punch. As to their Diverſions, they are ſuitable to their different Inclinations: Some are for a Collation at *Marmalon* or *Woolf-Tope*, or a Jaunt to St. *Thomas*'s Mount, where is an old Houſe with a pleaſant Garden of the Company's. Others think riding, ſhooting, or courſing, the more agreeable Exerciſes; but thoſe that love a Punch-houſe prefer Billiards, and Back-gamon to them all: Thus a Man ſeldom fails of Company to his own liking; elſe let him ſearch the Curtains and noted Walks, and 'tis much but he'll find enough to entertain him, with ſomething new and diverting.

The Inhabitants enjoy as perfect Health as they could do in *England*, which is plainly diſcover'd in their ruddy Complexions; a Good, few of our other Settlements can boaſt. The Heats in Summer are the greateſt Inconveniency they labour under; yet I never heard of any ill Effect from them. The delicious Fruits that the Country abounds with, are a great Help in this Extremity; nor are they wanting to themſelves in other Reſpects: Bathings, and wet Goneys, being often apply'd with Succeſs

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to the Relief of the Panting: It ſeldom laſts above four or five Hours in a Day; when the Sea-brees coming on, the Town ſeems to be new born. The Governour, during the hot Winds, retires to the Company's new Garden for Refreſhment, which he has made a very delightful Place of a barren one: Its coſtly Gates, lovely Bowling-Green, ſpacious Walks, Teal-pond, and Curioſities preſerv'd in ſeveral Diviſions, are worthy to be admired. Lemons and Grapes grow there; but five Shillings worth of Water, and Attendance, will ſcarce mature one of them.

The Governour ſeldom goes abroad with leſs than three or fourſcore Peons arm'd, beſides his *Engliſh* Gards to attend him, he has two Union Flags carry'd before him, and Country Muſick enough to frighten a Stranger into a Belief, the Men were mad; two *Dubaſhes* attend to cool him with Fans, and drive away the Flies, that otherwiſe would moleſt him; he is a Man of great Parts, reſpected as a Prince by the *Rajas* of the Country, and is in every reſpect as great; ſave, thoſe are for themſelves, this has Maſters.

When a Perſon of Note dies, his Funeral is ſolemnized with the greateſt Magnificence. The Governour, Council, and Gentlemen of the Town attend; nor are the fair Sex wanting in their Duty to their de-

deceas'd Country-man. The Executors are liberal in all Refpects, to exprefs a juft Concern for their Friend; whence the Ceremony is perform'd with all that is neceffary for the Interment of a Chriftian. The Burying-place is at the further end of the *Black* Town, adorn'd with many ftately Tombs, in honour of the Defunct. Some with lofty Spires carved into different Fancies, after the *Indian* manner; others in a lower Sphere, gravely exprefs the Merits of the Perfon, for whofe fake they were erected, and all in general, have the moft curious Workmanfhip in *India* beftow'd on them.

Moft of the Powder expended in the Garrifon, is made on the Ifland, about a Gunfhot from the Town, it has not the Force of what comes from *England*; for no other reafon, than not well incorporating the Ingredients. They have the fineft Saltpetre, and Brimftone, with good Charcole, which ought to make the beft Powder; but for want of skilful Managers, and good Contrivances, thefe Excellencies are of no effect. And in Truth, the Company in other Cafes of like Nature are very much wanting to themfelves. There is not an *Englifh* Carpenter, Smith, Joiner, or other Artificer in the City, who knows half his Trade; whence they are obliged to Black Fellows for what they have Occafion for thofe ways: Nor is there fo much as one Shop of any fort in the

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the *English* Town. The Benefit of which, all the *Dutch* Settlements sufficiently demonstrate; for they are so sensible of it, that they take due Care never to be deficient that way. This is a thing so easily brought to pass by a Body so considerable in the Kingdom, I shall rather admire it has been so long neglected, than offer at the Means for effecting it. However, I wish for the Honour of the *English* Nation, they would decline sending such diminutive, dwarfish, crooked Recruits, as of late have gone to supply their Settlements: To say, no better can be had in time of War, is an Evasion my own Experience proves altogether light: For, since 'tis no matter what Country in *Europe* they are of, let but three Captains be sent to *Ireland*, in less than three Months, they could raise a Regiment of pick'd Fellows, who would be able to do them Service: Besides they look like Men, which is enough for them at Fort St. *George*. Objecting their Religion looks like Partiality; for the *Topazes* in *India* are all of the same Principles. The Queen's Officers list none but Protestants to serve in her Troops, wherefore the Country is quite over-run with lusty Men, who are ready to starve for want of Imploy. This by way of Digression.

The better sort of People travel in *Palankeens*, carry'd by six or eight Cooleys, whose

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whoſe Hire, if they go not far from the Town, is three Pence a Day each, but they are paid more on long Journeys. They have of late Chariots and Chaiſes to take the Air in; but Horſes are too dear to be put to hard Labour in travelling: Ten Pounds would here purchaſe one worth 100 Pagodas there. They are brought from *Perſia* or *Acheen*; the latter are ſmall, and come at an eaſy rate; but I have ſeen ſome of the former valu'd at 400 Pagodas; they are not gelt, which makes them ſometimes unruly. The Country People often ride on Bulls, which is but one Degree before walking on foot. Buffalos are uſed in Carts and Tillage; there are likewiſe great Herds kept for Milk, with which the Bazar is plentifully ſupply'd; this is neither ſo ſweet nor wholeſom as Cows Milk: The *Bramine* Caſt and ſtrict *Banians* never eat Fleſh, nor drink ſpiritous Liquors, therefore Milk and Butter are a great part of their Suſtenance, which may be one Reaſon why Cows are held in ſuch Veneration among them: But it not being my Deſign to meddle with the Cuſtoms, or Religion of the *Gentoos*, I ſhall only recommend it as a worthy Undertaking for a greater Experience and Capacity.

On the Arrival of a *Europe* Ship, the Sea-Gate is always throng'd with People, ſome laying Wagers, others waiting for Maſters,

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and the reſt to ſatisfy their Curioſitys. Goods are ſeldom landed the firſt Day; it being ſufficient to ſecure the Ship, ſend the Company's Packet a Shore, and get Refreſhments for the Men, which they are preſently ſupply'd with from Country Boats and Cattamarans, who make a good Peny at the firſt coming of *Orombarros*; as they call thoſe who have not been there before.

Goods that turn to the beſt Account from *Europe*, are Lead, Wine, Beer in Casks and Bottles, Ale, Sider, Cheeſe, Cloth-Hats, fine Ribands, Gold and Silver Lace, and Thred Woolſted-Stockings, Flint-ware, Looking-Glaſſes, Light-colour'd Wiıgs, Stuffs for Coats, with trimming, Caſes of Spirits, Cherry Brandy, Caſe Knives, Tinn-ware, Tobacco Pipes, and all ſorts of Haberdaſhery. Bullion is either coin'd into Rupees, or bought up for the *China* Market, where Pillar Dollars are moſt eſteem'd, and therefore bear the higheſt Price here. The *Madraſs* Dollar-weight is 17 *dwt.* 14 *gr.* $\frac{126}{155}$. A conſiderable Quantity is ſeldom bought or ſold, but the *Shroffs*, who are of the *Chitty Caſt*, and in general Brokers to this Buſineſs, examine and weigh it impartially betwixt both Parties; having a ſmall Allowance for their Care. If one wants to buy, they will find where they may be had; if to ſell, procure Chapmen for him. *Engliſh* Crowns paſs in the Bazar

for

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for 24 Fanhams Currant, but when Dollars are 15¼ *per* Pagodas 10, the *Shroffs* will give 26 Fanhams each. Dollar Silver 16 for 10 Pagodas will bear the Mint Charges, and turn to good Account to be coin'd into *Madrass* Rupees. The Mint brings above a thousand Pagodas a Month into the Company's Coffers at ½ *per Cent.* for Coinage of Gold, and 2 *per Cent.* for Silver.

Returns to *Europe* may be made in the Produce of all Parts of *India*; but not to be expected at such easy Rates as from the Countries, whose proper Growth, and Manufactures they may be of. Cotton Cloths and Muslin are much cheaper here than at *Surat*, and yet dearer than in *Bengall*. Their Names, Lengths, Breadths, and Prices differ in most new Contracts. Other Matters have likewise their Changes, and therefore I would be understood to speak of the State of the Place in Seventeen Hundred and Four. What Alterations have happen'd since, I know not; but do believe the Account in general will agree very well with it to this Day.

Gold and Silver in their Fineness are reckon'd by Matts, and Even fractional parts; as in *England* by Carrats, Grains, *&c.* Ten Matts being equal to 24 Carrats, full fine.

The following is a necessary Table for any concern'd in Trade from this Port to *China.*

Weight

Weight of Dollars.

Doll.	Ounces	dwt.	gr.	dec.
1	0	17	14	.81
2	1	15	05	.62
3	2	12	20	.43
4	3	10	11	.25
5	4	08	02	.06
6	5	05	16	.87
7	6	03	07	.69
8	7	00	22	.5
9	7	18	13	.31
10	8	16	04	.12
20	17	12	08	.25
30	26	08	12	.38
40	35	04	16	.51
50	44	00	20	.64
60	52	17	00	.77
70	61	13	04	.9
80	70	09	09	.03
90	79	05	13	.16
100	88	01	17	.29
200	176	03	10	.58
300	264	05	03	.87
400	352	06	21	.16
500	440	08	14	.45
600	528	10	07	.74
700	616	12	01	.03
800	704	13	18	.32
900	792	15	11	.61
1000	880	17	04	.9
2000	1761	14	09	.8
3000	2642	11	14	.7
4000	3523	08	19	.6
5000	4404	06	20	.5
6000	5285	03	05	.4
7000	6166	00	10	.3

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Doll.	Ounces	dwt.	gr.	dec.
8000	7046	17	15	.2
9000	7927	14	20	.1
10000	8808	12	01	
20000	17617	04	02	
30000	26425	16	03	
40000	35234	08	04	
50000	44043	00	05	
$\frac{1}{2}$	— —	08	19	.4
$\frac{1}{4}$	— —	04	09	.7
$\frac{1}{8}$	— —	02	04	.85
$\frac{1}{16}$	— —	01	02	.42
$\frac{1}{32}$	— —	00	13	.21

Number of Dollars in Ounces.

Ounces	Doll.	ths 16	Deci.
1	1	02	.164
2	2	04	.328
3	3	06	.492
4	4	08	.656
5	5	10	.82
6	6	12	.984
7	7	15	.148
8	9	01	.312
9	10	03	.476
10	11	05	.64
20	22	11	.28
30	34	00	.92
40	45	06	.56
50	56	12	.2
60	68	01	.84
70	79	07	.48
80	90	13	.12
90	102	02	.76

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Ounces		Doll.	lbs 16	Deci.
100	—— ——	113	08	.4
200	—— ——	227	00	.8
300	—— ——	340	09	.2
400	—— ——	454	01	.6
500	—— ——	567	10	
600	—— ——	681	02	.4
700	—— ——	794	10	.8
800	—— ——	908	03	.2
900	—— ——	1021	01	.6
1000	—— ——	1135	04	
2000	—— ——	2270	08	
3000	—— ——	3405	12	
4000	—— ——	4541	00	
5000	—— ——	5676	04	
6000	—— ——	6811	08	
7000	—— ——	7946	12	
8000	—— ——	9082	00	
9000	—— ——	10217	04	
10000	—— ——	11352	08	
20000	—— ——	22705	00	
30000	—— ——	34057	08	
40000	—— ——	45410	00	
50000	—— ——	56762	08	
dwt. 1	—— ——	——	00	.9082
2	—— ——	——	01	.8164
3	—— ——	——	02	.7246
4	—— ——	——	03	.6328
5	—— ——	——	04	.541
6	—— ——	——	05	.4492
7	—— ——	——	06	.3574
8	—— ——	——	07	.2656
9	—— ——	——	08	.1738
10	—— ——	——	09	.082
15	—— ——	——	13	.623

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CHAP. II.

ACheen *on* Sumatra. *Gold-Duſt. Goods imported. The Chop or Licenſe for Trade, and way of receiving it. The Company's Priviledges advantagious to* Engliſh *Merchants in the Country. Preſents to the Government. Houſes for Merchants. Thieves. The* European *Street. Common People treacherous. Puniſhments. No Boats to be hired of the* Mallays. *Gold uſed in Payments. Bad Mace, and the Trial of them. How to avoid being cheated in Gold-Duſt. Exchange with Fort St.* George. *Fine Champhir proper for* Perſia. *Ovens to ſecure Goods from Fire. Coins of the Country, and their Value. Weights, how divided, and Cautions concerning them. Ophium and other Goods ſold. Money-Changers. Handicrafts-Men. Their Expedition in Building. Flying Proes, good Sailers. Fiſhing a profitable Trade. Cat-Fiſh. Proviſions. Buffalos Beef. Fighting-Cocks large and valuable, their manner of Fighting. Animals of the Country. Aligators. Wild Hogs, and Hogdeer. The bitter Bezoar. Bezoar in the* Nicobar *Pigeons. Several ſorts of Bezoar. Horſes carried to* Madraſs. *Fruit the occaſion of Sickneſs. No Fluxes in* Gombroon. *Manguſteens. Long Potatos. Plenty of Timber. The Silk-Cotton-Tree, and its Fruit. The Natives. Slaves kindly treated: Great Traders. The* Moſques.

 Bath-

Bathing good against the Distempers of the Country. Means to preserve Health. The Weather. Squalls about Sumatra. *Flouds. The Habits of the Natives. Sandals. The Government. Oronkoys. An Instance of the* Shabander'*s Authority. The* Shabander *governs in Trade. The* Mallayans *jealous of* Europeans. *No Trade with the* Dutch. *The Government precarious. Priviledges granted to the* East India *Company, what they are. Ophium, and its Effects. Bang, a sort of Hemp used as Tea. Tobacco.* Buncos. *The Palace. Elephants brought from* Pegu *and* Quedah. *Goods proper from* England. *Tables for reducing Buncalls into Ounces, and Pagodas.*

A*Cheen* in the N. W. End of *Sumatra*, is the Metropolis of a Kingdom of that Name in Latitude 5 *deg.* 20 *min.* N. A Port very considerable for the great Quantities of Goods sent yearly thither from all Parts of *India*; whence Returns are made chiefly in Gold-Dust: They have Camphir and Sappan Wood; but what the whole Country produces is so inconsiderable, as not to amount to the Value of one Ship's Cargo in a Year. The Commoditys imported are Ophium, Saltpetre, Rice, Gee or Buffalos Butter turn'd to Oyl; and all sorts of Cotton and Silk Manufactures from *Bengall*. Tobacco, Onions, Callico and Muslin, especially brown and blew long Cloths, and Sallampores, with several sorts of

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of Chints for Clouts, and ſometimes Gun-powder from *Madraſs*; and from *Surat* the *Moors* imploy two large Ships a Year to import the Produce of that Country; beſides, the *Chines* glut the Market with their Commodities: Nor are the *Mallays* themſelves wanting in Trade with large Proes to *Pegu*, *Quedah*, *Jahore*, and all their own Coaſts: whence they are plentifully ſupply'd with ſeveral Neceſſarys, they otherwiſe muſt want: As Ivory, Bees-wax, Mortivan and ſmall Jars, Pepper, *&c.* This laſt is the proper Growth of the Iſland, but not this part of it. On the Arrival of a Ship, the *Shabander* muſt be apply'd to for the Liberty to trade. At the great *Quala* or Rivers Mouth, thoſe that go firſt a Shore are examin'd by the Gards, who preſently give notice of their coming, to the Officers, whoſe Province it is to ſettle the Preliminarys; which is only a formal Oath to obſerve the Articles, made between the Company and the *Achines*, by Mr. *Henry Grey*; and to be faithful to the King and Country during their ſtay. This is adminiſtred by the *Shabander*, or his chief Officer's lifting, very reſpectfully, a ſhort Dagger in a Gold Caſe, like a Scepter, three times to their Heads; and is called receiving the Chop for Trade. It ought to be perform'd by the graveſt, moſt knowing, and Men of the beſt Appearance; in conſideration of the ill Conſequences, a falſe

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Step in the Beginning might render one liable to in managing one's Affairs at Court afterwards. The Company had formerly a Factory here; but not anſwering the End, it was recall'd: To this Day they have great Priviledges, which if an *Engliſh*-man would enjoy, he muſt paſs for one belonging immediately to them. Other Nations pay five to eight *per Cent.* Cuſtom on their Cargos, as they can agree with the *Shabander*; the way of late is ſo much on the whole: But the *Engliſh* are at no other Charge than the uſual Preſents to the King and Courtiers, amounting to ſixteen or ſeventeen Tale in the whole, *viz.* Two Pieces of fine Cotton Cloth at the firſt coming, and two more on Departure to the King: To the Eunuch that delivers the firſt Preſent, two or three Tale, and about two Tale to him that delivers the laſt: For the four firſt Boat-loads of Goods you ſend a Shore, one Tale and half as an Acknowledgment for Cuſtom: And two Pieces of Callico or Silk to the *Shabander*, and head Oronkoy or chief Miniſter of State, which are to be deliver'd with the firſt Preſent that is ſent the King; theſe give each a fat Capon in return. If one would be very exact, I am told, 'tis five Tale Fees, two Pieces of Taffitea of two Tale each to the *Shabander*, and two more to the head Oronkoy. The next Step to be made is the taking a Houſe to land, and ſecure

Goods

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Goods in, which may be had from eight to ſixteen Tale a Month; they are generally out of Repair, unleſs by good Fortune one can meet with them juſt left by ſome other Merchant: They are raiſed on Poſts about three Foot from the Ground, which the conſtant Rains and Flouds make of abſolute Neceſſity; for otherwiſe there would be no living in them above one Quarter in a Year; their Floors, Partitions, and Sides, are of ſplit Bamboos, and the middle Parts of Co-co-nut Branches; and Thatch'd with Ruſhes, Coco, or Palmeto Leaves, thick enough to keep out the Weather: This is but an ordinary Security againſt Thieves, who are a plentiful Cattle in all the *Mallay* Countrys, notwithſtanding the Severity of their Laws; wherefore the Servants, or ſome of the Ship's Company, ought always to be on the Watch, to prevent any Deſigns of that Nature on the Houſe: Beſides, it is but neceſſary, that they be very apprehenſive of Fire, which often makes ſtrange Havock among theſe Reedy Buildings. Curr Dogs are in great Eſteem, more for the Baſeneſs of their Natures than any Excellency in them; theſe upon the leaſt Appearance of a Stranger, preſently ſet up a howling, by which means their Maſters know of the Approach of their Friends or Enemys: For the Houſes are not join'd as in other Cities, but Pallizado'd every one by it ſelf;

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except in two or three of the chief Streets, where the Bazar is kept, and the *China* Camp, or Street where the *Chines* live. *Europeans* live as near one another as they can, and tho' their Houſes do not join, yet a few Bamboos only part their Yards: Whence they have a long Street near the River wholy to themſelves. Every one keeps what Fire-arms he can muſter in ſome convenient Place, for his Security, which otherwiſe would be in Danger from the Treachery of the common People; notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt Orders from Court to the contrary.

A Thief detected, is puniſhed with the Loſs of a Member, from a Finger to an Arm, and Baniſh'd to ſome of the Iſlands off the Head: *Pulo Gomes*, and *Pulo Way*, are the chief Receptacles of theſe unfortunate Wretches, whence they often return to the City, and are common in the Streets without Hands or Arms: The greateſt Badge of Infamy. Criminals for Capital Crimes are frequently put to Death; but I could never learn their way of Proceeding to Condemnation, or Execution: Yet do believe them to be very expeditious after the Eaſtern way, in them both.

Here are not Boats, as at other Ports, to be hired for unloading or ſhipping off Goods, wherefore we ought to have our own in good Repair for that Purpoſe. Mr. *Delton* has

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has large ones, and may accommodate us; but 'tis not good to relie on Courtesie. In buying and selling, we ought to mention what Catty we must receive or deliver Goods by, as well as what rate we must receive or pay Gold at, which is much oftener used in merchandizing, than the Coin of the Country: Especially in considerable Bargains. To receive a thousand Pounds in Gold Mace would be an endless Trouble; counterfeit ones in Silver, Brass, and mixt Metals being so common, that 'tis impossible to avoid them, tho' we have one or two Money Changers to examin them for us: They judge of them by their Sound on the Bottom of a wooden Dish, and are so nice, that in a hundred, they often refuse sixty, which the next takes after the same manner, leaving above half for bad; tho' it may be, what he has made choice of, are not a jot better than the rest: However, if any are received by these Fellows Advice that prove so base, as to be refused by every Body, they are obliged to give good ones for them; in Consideration of which, they are often honester than otherwise they would be. 'Tis an easie matter to cheat 5 or 6 *per Cent.* in Gold Dust, by mixing small Bits of other Metal with it, which none but Men of Experience and Judgement can detect: Wherefore 'tis advisable to have one of these Examiners

ners by at all Receipts, who probably may diſcover thoſe Defects we over-look, and often hinder our being impoſed on. I know not if they are accountable for all the Damage we receive in bad Gold, it is but reaſonable they ſhould: Since they are as capable of abuſing us in this, as in Money. Tho' Gold is found here in greater Quantitys than at any Place I know, yet the great Demand for it keeps it at a very high Rate. The Currant Price, *June* 1704, was Tale 7. 2. *per* Buncall of 1 *oz.* 10 *dwt.* 21 *gr.* The Currant Exchange from Fort St. *George* is 2 Pagodas a Tale, which is not ſo much by 24 Fanhams *per* Buncall as the Gold will produce in the Mint, for it generally holds out above 9 ⅕ Matt, or 92 Touch, and makes a Buncall worth 14 Pagodas, 33 Fanhams, 48 Caſh.

A Merchant of *Madraſs* let out Pagodas 1000 at 16 *per Cent. Reſpondentia* on the *Stretham*, for this Place, which he received in Gold Duſt at the above Rate, and loſt 18 *per Cent.* on it in *Malacca*: Betwixt which Markets is often a greater Diſproportion in the Value of Gold.

The Camphir this Country affords, is found among the Sindy Iſlands only, and is often a proper Commodity for *China*: Where I am told it ſerves as a Leaven to ripen or prepare the common ſort, that our Apothecaries are ſupply'd with, which is not above

bove one forty'th part of the Value of *Acheen* or *Borneo* Camphir. We had a considerable Quantity on Board for *Canton*; but could not get within thirty *per Cent.* of the prime Coſt; however we were obliged to ſell all, but 12 Catty, which afterward turn'd to a good Account in *Perſia*, where we had above Four Shillings and Six Pence *per oz.* for it: It is uſually pack'd in Bambos to keep it from the Air, a Pound or two in each. The beſt ſort is in ſmall Bits or Scales, very white and tranſparent; but the Common is like large Sea-Sand in Form, and Colour. We paid for the Head 4½, Belly 4¼, and four Tale a Catty Mallay for the worſt ſort, which is above half a Crown an Ounce; if we value the Tale as the Company formerly did in their Books.

Great Traders have large Ovens, or Blind-houſes to ſecure their fineſt Goods in from Fire, which ſometimes comes with that Violence, they have ſcarce time to ſtop them before the Flames are about their Ears: Some of them are as large as the common Shops in *London*, arched about 8 Foot high, and are the only Houſes (I may call them) built with Brick or Stone in all the City. The Entrance is very narrow, and three or four Foot high, to which they have a large Stone always ready fitted to ſtop it on Occaſion; beſides the common

Door

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Door that ſecures it againſt Thieves. If we go to buy Goods, or pay a Viſit, 'tis much but they will lead us to their Ovens, or Warehouſes for a Sortment, or to ſatisfie our Curioſitys with a Sight of the greateſt part of their Wealth, every thing being ſet in the beſt Order for Appearance.

In Money, 1400 to 1600 Caſh are a Mace, or 15 *d. Engliſh*, as the Company formerly reckon'd it. 1500 is the Number allowed in Accounts. A Quarter of a Mace is called a Pollam or Copong, Imaginary. 16 Mace is one Tale. The Tale is Imaginary likewiſe, as a Pound in *England*; and at 15 *d. per* Mace, amounts to the ſame exactly. This I have known allow'd, when there has been a Neceſſity for reducing it into *Engliſh* Money; but it is a very uncertain Calculation: Nor can I think of a juſter way than by computing a Buncall of Gold at the Price Currant, which makes it 17 *s.* 4 *d.* at 4 *l.* an Ounce; the full Value of it, conſidering 1 or 2 *per Cent.* is often allowed for loſs in melting. Seven mixt, and ſometimes ſix *Surat* Rupees are worth a Tale, as are three Dollars and half.

The Buncall *Pz.* 1 *oz.* 10 *dwt.* 21 *gr.* is divided into fractional Parts, as $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$. Sometimes 5 Tale Weight are reckoned a Buncall; but I never ſaw it uſed otherwiſe than in the even Parts as above, 20 Buncalls are 1 Catty Mallay of 30 *oz.*

17 *dwt.*

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17 *d wt.* 12 *gr.* Troy, or 2 *l.* 1 *oz.* 13 *dms.* $\frac{2}{7}\frac{2}{3}$ Avoirdupoize. 200 Catty Mallay is 1 Bahar of 422 *l.* 15 *oz.* One and half *China* Catty is commonly reckoned 1 Catty Mallay, which brings three Pecull *China* equal to a Bahar, but ſhould one buy after that rate, one ſhould be above 26 *l.* Looſer in every Bahar, for three *China* Pecull will not hold out above 396 *l.* This is a very neceſſary Caution; ſince I have known ſeveral Sufferers, thro' neglect in examining the Diſproportion in theſe Weights: However, here may be ſeveral things govern'd by Cuſtom, where 'tis in vain to contend for the reaſonable Part; as at *Madraſs*, *China* and *Jappan* Copper are always deliver'd four Cheſts, of each a Pecull, to a Candy, which is 528 *l.* for 500 *l.* Ophium is always deliver'd three Cheſts to a Bahar, which we ſold for 220 Tale. *Madraſs* Long Cloth of 31 Pagodas *per* Corge, ſold for 20 Tale. *Ditto* Blew for 22 Tale. *Ditto* Brown of 26 Pagodas for 17 Tale. Red Bengall Taffitys for 16 Tale. Ordinary Bengall Romalls of 8 Pagodas at *Madraſs*, for 5 Tale *per* Corge of 20 Pieces.

Money Changing is a great Trade, whence we are ſure to meet with abundance of that Profeſſion at their Stations up and down the Town; eſpecially at the Corners of Streets; where they ſit with large Heaps of Leaden Caſh, on Matts ſpread on the Ground before

fore them. I could never learn the Profits of this Bufinefs: Whether they have fo much *per Cent.* of the Government for putting them off, or do buy them of others at a cheap rate, I know not; but 'tis certain, their Gain is very confiderable, elfe they could not keep their Families out of it; fome of them not changing a Tale in a Day. They have all forts of handy-craft Trades among 'em, as in other Cities; but not Workmen enough to make any thing fit for Exportation; their Goldfmiths are fuch Bunglers, that I never faw the leaft Touch of Ingenuity come from their Hands, tho' they are moft of them *Indians* from the *Cormandel* Coaft, and *Surat*; where the Goldfmiths work with the greateft Curiofity and Nicenefs imaginable. Mafoning is what they underftand leaft of; nor are there many Tailers. A Blackfmith will have two, fometimes three Heats to make a Sprig of two Inches long. If they are dexterous in any thing, it is Building: For with Bamboos they'll run up a Houfe beyond Credit: We ftay'd here but 13 Days, and in that time, I faw one begun, and almoft finifhed, that would yield nine or ten Tale a Month. They know but little of Turning or Carving: Nor do I remember to have feen any thing of that Nature about their Houfes, Boats, or Proes. Thefe are well built, and proper for the Ufes they put

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put them to. The large Proes will carry fourteen or fifteen Tun, and are chiefly imploy'd in profitable Voyages to the Coasts of *Pegu*, *Malacca*, &c. But their flying Proes are only for fishing, coasting, and visiting the Islands thereabouts: Sometimes, I am told, they run out to the *Nicobar* Islands, which is the longest Trip they make. These are so narrow, two Men cannot stand a breast in the widest part of them; the Bottom is a long Canoe, or Tree hollow'd without a Keel, the Sides are raised with Planks about 3 Foot above it, bending a little inward, till near the Top, where it turns out bell-wise. The Planks within half a Foot of each end, are left as sharp as possible, not pointed like a Wherry, but perpendicular with an Edge; the Canoe jets out beyond the other part of the Vessel, and when loaden is quite under Water; the Rudder is like a wooden Knife, with which they stear very dexterously: To keep them up-right, they have Out-layers on each Side, with Planks of light Wood at the Ends of them, which secure them so well from over-setting, that they will bear the greatest Sea, and when an *English* Primace with two Sails will go five Miles an Hour, these with a small one will run a dozen.

Fish are plenty, and the *Mallayans* so very lazy, that two or three Nets and a Boat are a certain Livelihood to any one, who has

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has Induſtry enough to follow that Trade. Sharks are often ſold in the Market; and I believe the biggeſt in the Sea are on the Weſt-coaſt of this Iſland. The River has abundance of Creeks and Small-brooks running into it; at the Mouths of theſe, the People have a Contrivance at high Water to fix a grating of white Rods, to keep back the Fiſh, that always come up with the Tide: Abundance of Cat-fiſh are taken this way: They have great Heads and Mouths, long Whiskers, prickle Backs, and are about the Bigneſs of Mackarel.

Their Proviſions are Goat's Mutton, Fowls, Buffalo's Fleſh, *&c.* in the Bazar. Buffalos Beef is the courſeſt of all Meats; for let them look never ſo plump and fine before brought to the Slaughter; when they are cut up, and hang'd here and there on Crooks after their Faſhion; in all Reſpects, it looks worſe than the Quarters of a ſtarved Horſe; for there's little Fat to be ſeen, and that too is as yellow as Saffron, till the Sun has changed it to a worſe Colour. When they have not Cuſtomers, it ſometimes ſticks four or five Days upon their Hands, which makes the out-ſides very black; nor does it want a Hogo from the Heat of the Weather. I have ſeen Hogs among them, but they did not belong to the *Mallayans.* Fowls are dear, a Mace for a full grown one being the Currant Price.

Their

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Their Cocks are the largeſt I ever ſaw ; and 'tis rare to ſee a Game one with two whole Spurs, ſometimes none; but Bumps or Swellings only in that part of their Legs, where they ſhould grow: On their right bred Cocks they ſet a greater Value than ordinary, and will often venture their whole Eſtates on a Battle; which, conſidering the Pen-knife Blades they are arm'd with, is as ſoon decided, as if it depended on the Caſt of a Die: The moſt remarkable Part of this ſort of Gaming is; if the Victor Cock will not ſtrike or peck the dead one, after it is disfigur'd as much as poſſible with its own Blood, which the Looſer is allow'd to ſhew his utmoſt Skill in, the Battle is not won, and by Judgment of the Company they muſt part Stakes.

Here are Monkeys, Gaunas, Liſſards, large Snakes and Alligators; but I could never ſee any of the latter; nor has it been my Luck to meet with above two in the whole Courſe of my Voyage: Thoſe were caught about twenty Miles from Fort St. *George*, and brought thither for Dr. *B——y*, a Gentleman of Knowledge and Curioſity; but then unwilling to be troubled with anatomizing, or otherwiſe preſerving them, ſo they fell both to my Share; whence I had an Opportunity of ſeeing ſomething of their Natures.

The

The largeſt was four Foot and half long; I kept it about ten Days alive, always tied by Day; but in the Night it would be ſure to get looſe; tho' I was not a little curious in ſecuring it. I never ſaw any thing ſo ſullen, upon Diſguſt 'twould ſhrink up in a Corner, and continue in one Poſture a whole Day together: Nor could I get it to receive the leaſt Suſtenance of Fiſh or Fleſh; If I forced any thing down its Throat (as I often did) it would remain till the Company was with-drawn, and then to be ſure 'twould be thrown up again: upon any Moleſtation, it would at firſt bite with great Fierceneſs; but afterwards the greateſt Provocations would not oblige it to ſhew the leaſt Sign of Anger: It had ſmall, ſharp, and piercing Eyes, a Tongue as big as a Sheep's Milt; but not looſe in the Mouth as a Dog's, it lay ſo even with the Skin in the under Jaw as not to be perceived while alive. I found no other part remarkable about it, but what might be ſeen in their Skins and Anatomys, common among the Vertuoſo's in *London*, to which I refer. The other was a ſmall one that lived not half ſo long; this I kept by a Tub of clear Water in the Ground, wherein it never ſeem'd to delight; nor would willingly go into it after the firſt Day: If I forced it, 'twould immediately ſink to the Bottom like a Stone, and continue there five or ſix

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Minutes, but afterwards would foil my beſt Endeavours to keep it down. Their Fleſh is good in Fluxes, and often dry'd in the Sun unſalted for that Purpoſe.

Europeans often go out in the Night to ſhoot wild Hogs, ſometimes with Succeſs. Hog-deer are common in the Bazar; theſe the Country People catch in Burrows in the Woods; they are about the ſize of Rabbets, Hog-headed, and ſhank'd and hoof'd like Deer; their Hocks are often tipt with Silver for Tobacco-Stoppers. In this Animal is found the bitter Bezoar, called *Pedra de Porco Siacca*, valued at ten-times its Weight in Gold; they are oftener found about *Bencallis* than any where elſe, whence the Dutch of *Malacca* get them in their Trade thither. They are of a dark browniſh Colour, ſmooth on the out-ſide; but the firſt Coat being broken, they appear darker and ſtringy underneath, they ſwim on the Water, and by Infuſion only, make it extream bitter: To it are attributed the Vertues of cleanſing the Stomach, creating an Appetite, and ſweetning the Blood. I have been told there are Stones bred in the Maws of the *Nicobar* Pigeons, not inferiour to the bitter Bezoars, in ſeveral Caſes.

Goat and falſe Bezoar of *Surat* and the *Malabar* Coaſt, are ſo often called Porcupine and Monkey Bezoar, that ſeveral People of good Intelligence have confounded the

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one with the other: The Porcupine Bezoar is found in the Maw of that Animal among the *Spice* Islands. It is redish, and full of short transparent Veins, something like the red sort of Marble; it is used by Infusion, and turns the Water bitter; but does not wast it self like the bitter Bezoar of *Siacca*: It sinks to the Bottom, and must lie a considerable time, before the necessary Vertues can be extracted.

The Monkey Bezoar is of a bright green Colour, and bears a greater Lustre than Goat Bezoar; it is taken in Powder, and reputed a very high Cordial: Some of them will weigh half an Ounce, which is valued at forty or fifty Rupees. Whereas the best oriental Bezoar that is usually brought home from *Surat*, called Monkey Bezoar, because of its length, is bought for 2½ to 3 Rupees *per* Tola, or 6¼ to 7½ Rupees an Ounce.

There are other Bezoars, as Cow's, Camel's, Elephant's, and *Bezoar de Cobra Capella*, of all these I brought with me to *England*: But do believe, what is sold in *Surat* for Cow's and Camel's Bezoar, is no other than a Composition; however, the *Chinese* are very fond of it, and prefer it to the best Goat Bezoar; tho' it bears not a quarter the Price in the Countrys, where they are both found. The Elephant, and *Cobra Capel* (or hooded Snake) Bezoar is brought

brought from the Coaſt of *Zanquebar* about *Mombas*, and *Melinde* in *Africa:* To the former are attributed the Vertues of Goat Bezoar; but being very rare it is of greater Value. They are bought and hoarded up by great and ſpeculative Men: therefore ſeldom or never to be found among the Brokers in the Bazars: Some of them will weigh nine or ten Ounces: But for an Account of the Vertues, and a Deſcription of the *Bezoar de Cobra Capel'*, I recommend the Reader to Mr. *Taverner*'s Travels.

Here are good ſerviceable little Horſes, rarely above thirteeen Hands; they are often brought to *Madraſs*, but never come to a great Price.

The Fruits of this Country are all the ſorts that are common in other Parts of *India*, in the greateſt Perfection; as Oranges, Pumplemuſes, Mangusteens, Mangoes, Plaintains, Coco-nuts, Jacks, Lymes, Pine-apples, Water-mellons, Pomegranats, Guavas, *&c.* Yet I do not think they are to be uſed with Freedom, as in more healthful Places, where they are leſs delicious: A ſevere Flux being often the Conſequence of an immoderate Uſe of the Fruits of this Kingdom.

Whether it is the Moiſtneſs of the Air, that renders our Bodies liable to that Diſtemper, or what elſe may be the Cauſe, I know not; but it is certain, there are ſe-

veral Places where it is ſcarce known; tho' they live never ſo intemperate, expoſe themſelves to the greateſt Heats and Colds, and enjoy the Fruits of the Country without the leaſt Regard to Health. *Gombroon* in *Perſia* has recovered thoſe who have almoſt deſpaired; but I could never hear of any one who made his Exit of that Diſtemper got there.

We were now in the wrong Seaſon for Oranges, Pumplemuſes, and Manguſteens, which keep the ſame pace in their Growth; however, I have met with the two former from hence in *Madraſs*, which were the beſt I have ſeen of their Kinds any where; but in *China*. The Manguſteen ſeems to be the darling Fruit of this Iſland. They are alſo to be found about *Malacca*, and on *Java*; but all of them give place to the *Acheen* Manguſteen: I could never meet with a ripe one, ſo can ſay nothing of my own concerning them; nor ſhall I go about to deſcribe any particular Fruit, that I have found well done by other Hands; as are all theſe in ſeveral Treatiſes I have met with.

They have Yams, Potatoes, Pumpkins for boiling, and ſeveral ſorts of Pot-herbs, unknown in *England*: Nor are the Potatoes the ſame as with us; being three or four Inches long, and no bigger than one's Thumb, both ends a-like, red on the outſide,

ſide, white within, mealy when boiled, and of a ſugarry ſweet Taſt. This ſort is the moſt common in *India*; yet I have met with ſome of the round ones in other Places.

The Mould of this part of the Iſland being deep and pregnant, affords great Variety of Trees, and ſhrub Wood for Timber and Firing, of which I know ſo little, that 'tis not worth while to enter into a particular Diſcourſe of them. Silk Cotton trees grow up and down the Back-ſides, and Gardens in the Town. They are large, tall, ſmooth rinded, Aſh colour'd, and thick of the Fruit, which hang down from the Boughs like ſo many Purſes, three or four Inches long. They grow in a more regular manner than other Trees: The lower Branches are always bigger and longer than the reſt, ſhooting forth three or four at one height round the Trunk; and four or five Foot higher are as many more; but the Diſtance is not ſo great near the Top.

When the Cotton, or rather Down is ripe, the Wind ſhakes down the Cods; wherefore the Ground is always thick of them; for it is not worth gathering, being of ſo little uſe as to bear no Price in the Bazar: If any one wants a Bed or Quilt to be ſtuft with it, he uſually picks it up, or hires one to do it for him, where-ever he can find it. The Shell or Caſe opens firſt

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near the Stem, which runs quite through it, having on all Sides Rows of black Seeds like Fetches, or Pepper wrapt up in the Cotton, which Nature ſeems to have deſign'd for their Preſervation.

The Natives are *Mallayans*, who ſpeak that Language in Perfection, which is very copious and fluent, as I have it from thoſe that are Maſters of it. They are hard favour'd, and have flattiſh Faces, ſomething after the *China* Make; but of very dark Complexions; they oyl their Bodies often, and ſmell diſagreeably with it; their Teeth are black'd by Art: They are of a middle Stature, proud and lazy, eſpecially the meaner ſort, tho' they are better ſet, and of ſtronger Growth than the *Indians* of the *Cormandel* Coaſt, of whom here are ſo many, Slaves to the great Men and Merchants, that 'tis a difficult matter to diſtinguiſh them from the free Subjects; for they are treated rather like Friends and Companions, than Servants by their Maſters, who value themſelves on their Juſtice to, and Number of them. To theſe the *Acheenes* owe the greateſt part of their Husbandry in managing their Crops of Paddy, or Rice, which was hardly known on this part of the Iſland, till theſe were driven hither by Famine from Fort St. *David*, and other Places on the *Cormandel* Coaſt. They are a ſharper, wiſer People in general, and more addicted

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to Trade than the *Mallayans*, wherefore they have full Power to exercise their Talents, every one as his Genius leads him, without Molestation, or Hindrance from his Master; but rather has Encouragement, and Assistance in Money and Credit. They keep a just Account of all their Dealings, and the Master comes in for a part of the Profit: Who is also Executor at their Decease. They do not live with him; but up and down the Town and Country in Houses, and Plantations of their own; where they tast but little more of Slavery than the Name: Unless they prove ignorant simple Fellows or Knaves, who are but one Degree before Beasts of Burthen, and then they are made such. I cannot tell if they are obliged to be of their Master's Religion, which is *Mahometanism* after the *Arrabs*. They have several *Mosques* (which I had forgot when I mention'd the Ovens only to be built with Brick or Stone) built with strong Stone Walls to perform their Devotions in, where I have heard them at Prayers all the Night long: Hence I am apt to think there's no particular Hour appointed for the meeting of a Congregation; nor did I perceive them more reserved in their Behaviours on Fridays, their Sabbaths, than at other times. They are punctual in washing at certain Hours, which they think also very wholesome for the Body; tho' never

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ſo ſeverely afflicted with the Diſeaſes of the Country: Eſpecially Fevers and Fluxes; but Agues are rather confirm'd than decreaſed by it. Theſe are the Diſtempers that chiefly reign here, often got by Intemperance, and ſleeping in the Air, to the Sorrow of many a Boon Companion, who, in ſpite of Admonition, has given himſelf up to Riot, and loſt his Life for a Frolick. Here are great Dews, and the Air is ſo chilly, tho' near the Line, that I could afford to ſleep in a cloſe Chamber on a Bed, and cover'd with a thick Quilt, which in another Place, of a much higher Latitude, would have been enough to have ſtifled me. Frequent Squalls in the drieſt Seaſon, make it troubleſome walking in the Streets; for, being on level Ground without Stones, they are ſoon trod to Mortar. Theſe are often accompany'd with Thunder and Lightning, and continue very fierce for half an Hour, more or leſs: Our *Engliſh* Sailers call them *Sumatras*; becauſe they always meet with them on the Coaſts of this Iſland. I was not here in the Rains or wet Seaſon; but from others I have a melancholy Idea of it: For ſometimes the Flouds are high enough to bear a Pinnace in the Streets, and ſoon after too ſhole for a Canoe: Yet deep enough to keep *Europeans* to their Houſes.

Their

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Their common Dreſs is a piece of blew Callico, wrap'd in a Role round their Heads for a Turbat, or inſtead of it a Scull Cap, and a ſmall Clout to cover their Nakedneſs; the better ſort wear long Drawers, and a piece of Silk, or wrought Callico, thrown looſe over their Shoulders. They go bare-footed for the moſt part; ſome will uſe Sandals, but they find them very troubleſome in long Walks: A Sandal is a piece of thin Board, about the length and breadth of one's Foot, raiſed at each end with a little bit of Wood to the height of our Shoe-heels; and in the fore-part a ſmall Peg comes up betwixt the great and ſecond Toes, to keep it from falling off.

They are at preſent under the Government of a King, which has not been long: I know not if he is ruled by the Oronkoys, as the Queens uſed to be. Theſe are twelve Lords, who are all abſolute in their Precincts; but the *Shabander* makes the greateſt Figure. The following is an Inſtance of his Power and Authority.

Two Days before our Arrival, a *Moor-man* (or a *Mahometan*, born in the *Mogulls* Dominions) in the King's Service, was accuſed before the *Shabander*, for attempting Soddomy on a *Mallayan* Boy: he was ſummon'd once or twice; but refuſed to appear; upon this, half a dozen of the Gards were order'd to bring him a live or dead;

they

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they met him in the *European* Street, half drunk, obſtinate and unarm'd; they did not ſtand long to convince him of his Errour in contemning their Maſter's Commands; but immediately cut him down with their Scimiters; he fell againſt Captain *Murvil*'s Gate, where the Blood was ſcarce dry when I ſaw it; had he got into the *Engliſh*-man's Yard, they would ſcarce have attempted his Life: But what became of the Buſineſs afterwards I know not. All Diſpatches and Deciſions of Controverſies in Merchandize, are in the *Shabander*'s Commiſſion; wherefore 'tis always adviſable to keep fair with him.

Mallayans, at work or play, are never dreſſed till their naked Daggers are in their Girdles; nor do they ever walk abroad without Swords and Targets, or other Weapons in their Hands, beſides the Daggers. They look on all *Europeans* with a jealous Eye; I think with Juſtice too, conſidering their Neighbours have been ſuch great Sufferers by them. They will not allow the *Dutch* to trade in their Port, but on extravagant Terms; wherefore they are ſeldom viſited by them. And tho' the *Engliſh* have a free Trade, it is ſo precarious, as to be diſputed on every Alteration in the Government, which of late has been very uncertain.

The

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The following Priviledges have always been confirm'd to the *English*, ever ſince Mr. *Grey* was chief of the Company's Factory.

I. That they have free Liberty to buy, ſell, barter, tarry, or depart from *Acheen* at their own Pleaſure.

II. That they pay no other Cuſtom on Goods imported or exported, but the ordinary Duty of the Chop.

III. In caſe of any Ship-wreck in any part of theſe Dominions, the Subjects ſhall aſſiſt, and reſtore what-ever is ſaved to the Owners, and none of the Men be enſlaved according to the Laws of the Country.

IV. They ſhall have Ground for a Houſe, Warehouſe, and other Conveniencys, and Liberty at their Departure to make the moſt of them.

V. In caſe of Mortality, the Goods of the Deceaſed ſhall be at the Diſpoſal of the Chief of the Factory.

VI. The Laws of the Kingdom ſhall have no Power over an *Engliſh* Offender, but he ſhall be try'd, and puniſh'd at the Diſcretion of the Chief: And in caſe any Subject or Native whatſoever abuſe the *Engliſh*, preſent Juſtice ſhall be inflicted on him as he deſerves.

VII. That their Goods ſhall not be forced from them; nor return'd on their Hands after they are ſold; but preſent Payment ſhall be

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be made, and they ſhall be aſſiſted in recovering Debts, by ſuch Powers as ſhall be requiſite.

VIII. That no Seizure be made in the (King's or) Queen's Name; but Currant Money afforded for what Goods ſhall be bought for (his or) her Uſe.

IX. That they exerciſe the Chriſtian Religion without Moleſtation, and if a Subject ſcoff thereat, he ſhall be puniſh'd for the ſame.

X. No *Engliſh* Run-away to be protected; but return'd by the Miniſters to them, and the like to be done with their Subjects.

XI. That according to Cuſtom, they bring their Preſents once a Year.

XII. That, as formerly, they ſhall have all the *Sappan* Wood in theſe Dominions, at Tale 1. 4 *ms. per* Bahar.

XIII. That ſuch Merchants as bring Goods on any of their Ships, be free from paying Savoy, or the 5th part of the Cuſtom, provided the Number of Ships exceed not three every Monſoon.

XIV. That all Ships bring a Letter, from the Chief of the Place from whence they came, to the Governour of the Town: Certifying they belong to the Company, *&c.*

The *Mallayans* are ſuch Admirers of Ophium, that they would mortgage all they hold moſt valuable to procure it. Thoſe that uſe it to exceſs are ſeldom long-lived, which themſelves are very ſenſible of; yet they

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they are no longer ſatisfied than their Cares are diverted by the pleaſing Effects of it. I have been told by an *Engliſh*-man, who accuſtom'd himſelf to it at *Bencoolen*; it is a difficult Matter to leave it, after once experiencing the exquiſite Harmony, wherewith it affects every part of the Body. On a larger Quantity than ordinary, he found ſuch a Tickling in his Blood, ſuch a languiſhing Delight in every thing he did, that it juſtly might be term'd a Pleaſure too great for human Nature to ſupport.

Bang has likewiſe its Vertues attributed to it; for being uſed as Tea, it inebriates, or exhilarates them according to the Quantity they take. I have ſeen a great deal of it at *Madraſs*, brought from *Bengall*: Which was like Hemp in Growth, Leaves, Seed, and every thing elſe; ſo that, I think, it could be no other.

Tobacco is much uſed among them; but they have little or none of their own raiſing, wherefore they are ſupply'd with it from other parts at a dear rate; for want of Pipes they ſmoke in Buncos, as on the *Cormandel* Coaſt. A Bunco is a little Tobacco wrapt up in the Leaf of a Tree, about the Bigneſs of one's little Finger, they light one end, and draw the Smoke thro' the other, till it is burnt quite up to their Lips; theſe are curiouſly made up, and ſold twenty or thirty in a Bundle at ſeveral Stand-

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Standings in the Market.

The King's Palace is a very ordinary Piece of Building, which I was once near, but never within. The moſt remarkable things about it are two or three Elephants kept for State, theſe they get from *Pegu* or *Quedah*, where are abundance of them. I have ſeen fifty in one Garden at *Madraſs*, brought thence in a Seaſon, valued from 200 to 800 Pagodas each.

Goods proper from *England* to this Port, are all the ſorts that turn to Account in *Madraſs* in ſmall Parcels. A few Sword-blades may likewiſe ſell well.

Bun-

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Buncalls reduced into Ounces.

Bun.	*Ounces*	*dwt.*	*gr.*
1	1	10	21
2	3	01	18
3	4	12	15
4	6	03	12
5	7	14	09
6	9	05	06
7	10	16	03
8	12	07	00
9	13	17	21
10	15	08	18
20	30	17	12
30	46	06	06
40	61	15	00
50	77	03	18
60	92	12	12
70	108	01	06
80	123	10	00
90	138	18	18
100	154	07	12
200	308	15	00
300	463	02	12
400	617	10	00
500	771	17	12
600	926	05	00
700	1080	12	12
800	1235	00	00
900	1389	07	12
1000	1543	15	00
$\frac{1}{2}$		15	$10\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$		07	$17\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8}$		03	$20\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{16}$		01	$22\frac{1}{16}$

Buncalls reduced into Pagoda Weight.

Bun.	*Pag.wt.*	*Deci.*
1	14	.0163
2	28	.0326
3	42	.0489
4	56	.0652
5	70	.0815
6	94	.0978
7	98	.1141
8	112	.1304
9	126	.1467
10	140	.163
20	280	.326
30	420	.489
40	560	.652
50	700	.815
60	840	.978
70	981	.141
80	1121	.304
90	1261	.467
100	1401	.63
200	2803	.26
300	4204	.89
400	5606	.52
500	7008	.15
600	8409	.78
700	9811	.41
800	11213	.04
900	12614	.67
1000	14016	.3
$\frac{1}{2}$	7	.0081
$\frac{1}{4}$	3	.504
$\frac{1}{8}$	1	.752
$\frac{1}{16}$	0	.876

CHAP.

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CHAP. III.

Malacca *Fort.* Portuguese *Ships pay for passing the Straits. Trade with the* English *on the Coast, and Bay of* Bengall: *Cautions concerning it. Trade among themselves limited. The* Shabander. *Presents necessary. Whom to apply to. Ophium prohibited. Bargains, how made. The Currant Money. Exchange for Dollars. Price Currant. Canes. The* Dutch *Trade in small Vessels. Arek-nut for* China. Bencallis *Gold. Rock Gold. Bad Water. The Garrison and Town. The Country healthful. The Inhabitants of the Town. The* Chinese *Shops. The* Portuguese. *The* Moor *Merchants, and the* Malayans. *Vessels arrive from* Jambee. *Gardship. Sea-grass for Fishing-Lines.*

M*Alacca*, a *Dutch* Settlement in the Straits of that Name, was taken from the *Portuguese*, as were most of their other strong Holds in *India*, which they have since improved as Occasion required: They have bestow'd less on the Fortifications of this Place than others; their Predecessors having done all that was necessary for its Defence, by walling, moting, and otherwise strengthening the Church Hill, or Fort, that commands the Town and

Road: The *Portuguese* were rather fright- en'd than beaten out of it. They had nothing, or very little to fear by Land, and the *Dutch* would soon have been weary of battering the Walls with their Ships. It lies so convenient for commanding the Straits, that the *Portuguese* exacted a certain Toll for every *Dutch* Ship that pass'd by it: But now the Scales are turn'd, they think much to pay the same Duty to their Conquerours, who are like to continue it to them as a Mark of Contempt, and Punishment for their Extortion. If one passes by without paying, the next is fined for two, which makes them always liable to, and patient under a Burthen of their own contriving, to prevent Disputes, and worse Consequences, where no Redress is to be expected. It is in Latitude 2 *deg.* 30 *min.* N. and lies about 150 Leagues E. S. E. of *Acheen*; a healthful Place, but of no great Trade; yet they have two or three Country Ships a Year from the *English* Settlements, on the Coast and Bay, with Callicoes, slight Silks, Ophium, *&c.* whence profitable Returns are made in Sugar, Sugar-candy, *Sappan* Wood, Canes, Rattans, Benjamin, Long-pepper, *&c.* besides Gold, which may sometimes be had at a reasonable rate: But this is a Trade, driven by Connivance of the Governour, Council, and Fiscal, whose Province it is to de-

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tect it. The latter the *Dutch* have in all their Settlements to that End: But they are usually over-awed by the great ones, to the Neglect of their Duties, and often content themselves to come in for a small Share in the Bargains; however, least there should not be that Harmony among them, it is a prudent Part to contract for Payment on the Delivery of Goods from the Ship's side, and to receive what is bought of them on Board, before it is to be paid for, which will secure us against any Risque from the Fiscal, and be a means to bring every thing we want on Board in time. It is a difficult Task to deal much in any strange Port, without the Assistance of some ordinary Fellows belonging to it; who knowing what is done, to be contrary to the Constitution of the Government, would for a small Encouragement betray their Trust. The Trade that is driven by the Burghers, and *Chinese* Inhabitants, is under several Restrictions: Particularly, that it be not thought by the Governour and Council prejudicial to the Company's Interest. The *Shabander*, or Collector of the Port is a Person of great Authority, and a leading Card in all Controversies relating to Merchandize; therefore it would not be amiss to make him a small Present to secure his Friendship. The Governour should likewise be presented to the Value of 3 or 4 *l.*

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if the Cargo will afford it. I have known ſeveral Boat-loads of Goods ſeiz'd for omitting theſe Civilities; but got off a-gain on a handſome Apology, ſtrengthen'd with an Acknowledgment of this kind: Nevertheleſs, *Minheir Broenken*, and Company, are ſuch reſponſible fair Traders, and are ſo intereſted with the Governour and Council, that whatever they contract for, is perform'd without Trouble or Heſitation, whether the higher Powers are preſented or not; and he is ſo friendly to Strangers, as to adviſe them in that Point; wherefore in large Dealings he is a Perſon to be prefer'd to ſmall Merchants, tho' they bid two or three *per Cent.* more than he wou'd give for the Goods; eſpecially Ophium; for that being a Commodity under a particular Prohibition from the Governour, General, and Council of *Batavia*, it may be ſeized in their Hands, and ſo bring a Clamour and Noiſe about ones Ears, not eaſily quieted. The Buyer is fined at the Diſcretion of the Governour and Council; but they will not puniſh an *Engliſh* Merchant otherwiſe, than by embarraſſing his Affairs, and denying him the Priviledge of the Port for the time to come. After all, I would not have *Minheir Broenken* thought an infallible Man, he may be dead, gone, or in Diſgrace with the Government, and another appointed chief Trader for the Governour,

Sha-

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Shabander, and Company concern'd with them; wherefore 'tis the best way to make all the necessary Inquiries into the State of the Place, before any Applications are made for Sale; which may be easily done; the Pretence of our coming being always for Water, Provisions, *&c.* for a farther Voyage.

All Bargains are made for Rix Dollars, but they are rarely met with in Payments. Skillings, Double-kees, and Stivers are the Currant Money, which, to carry from the Place, would be a great Disadvantage; for they are base Silver, and not worth near what they pass for. Nor can the *Dutch* or *Lyon* Dollar be put off for above 65 to 70 Touch in *China*; nay, some won't take them on any Terms. Two Stivers (or Pence) are one Doublekee, three Doublekees one Skilling, and 8 Skillings one Rix Dollar: Besides which, Foreign Coins are sometimes used in Payments at the following Rates. *Jahore* Mace for 7 Skillings, *Surat* Rupees 5 Skillings, *Bengall*, &c. Rupees 4 Skillings, Ducatoons 13 Skillings, *Spanish* Dollars 9½ Skillings, *English* Crowns 10 Skillings; Copangs full Weight 10 Rix Dollars each. *Surat* Rupees pass for more than their Value, therefore they are oftener met with than others. It is very proper to agree before the Sale, what Difference is to be allow'd in Exchange for *Spanish* Dollars,

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which are always used in large Payments. *July* 1704, we gave 35 *per Cent.* or 135 Rix Dollars for 100 *Spanish* Dollars by Tale; but in *January* following we had them for 30 *per Cent.* If one had time, they may be bought in small Parcels for 25 *per Cent.* Exchange, which is still more than one could put them off for in the Market; for they must be full Weight to yield 10 Skillings; but that being rare, they are Currant for 9½ as above.

The Weights are 16 Mace to 1 Buncall of 1 *oz.* 9 *dwt.* 12 *grs.* Troy, 100 Catty are a Pecull of 137½ *l.* is 5½ *l.* larger than the common *China* Pecull, and three Pecull are a Bahar.

Price Currant, July 1704.

	Rix Dlls.	*Sk.*
Allum *per* Pecull	02	06
Aquala Wood, *ditto* 50 to	150	00
Benjamin Head, *ditto*	50	00
Benjamin Foot, *ditto*	14	00
Canes *per* Mille	60	00
Copper *per* Pecull	24	00
Collaes, *Bengall per* Corge	100	00
Gobars fine, *ditto*	70	00
Gold, *Acheen per* Buncall	24	00
Gold, *Bencallis*, *ditto*	24	00
Gold, *China*, *ditto* 93½ Touch	24	06
Gold *China* in Shoos 94 Touch	25	00

Long

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	Rix Dlls.	*Sk.*
Long Pepper *per* Pecull	05	02
Lungees, *Bengall per* Corge	12	00
Lungees, Fort St. *David, ditto*	14	00
Lungees, *Madrass, ditto*	15	04
Morees blew, *ditto*	35	00
Morees fine, *ditto*	60	00
Morees ordinary, *ditto*	30	00
Mulmuls ordinary, *ditto*	65	00
Nillaes, *ditto*	35	00
Nutmegs preserv'd, *per* 100	05	00
Ophium *per* Chest	312	00
Putchuck, or Costus dulcis *per* Pecull	15	00
Quickfilver	80	00
Rattans *per* 100 Bundles, 14 Foot long	16	00
Romalls, *Bengall*, ordinary *per* Corge	26	00
Romalls, *Metchlepatam, ditto*	40	00
Sago very cheap	00	00
Silks from *China* about 28 *per Cent.* Profit.		
Sugar *per* Pecull	03	00
Sugar-Candy, *ditto*	05	00
Syrashes *per* Corge	48	00
Taffetys, *Bengall, ditto*	60	00
Tappees 4 to 6 Coveds long, *ditto*	10	00
Tappees fine, *ditto per* Corge	22	00
Tepois course, *ditto*	22	00
Tepois fine, *ditto*	35	00
Tutanague *per* Pecull 7 to	09	00
Tyn *per* Bahar	40	00

Cotton Cloth differs in Price according to its Fineneſs, Length, and Breadth ; therefore a Price Currant cannot govern like a Man's own Reaſon and Judgment in any thing relating to it.

Canes ought to be all meaſured and examin'd, that no rotten, or ſhort ones be among them, and for other Commodities, 'tis the beſt way to look them over one's ſelf, without truſting to any Body; eſpecially fine Goods, as Benjamin, *Aquala* Wood, *&c.* for I have known great Loſs by relying on the Merchant's Honeſty, in a Parcel of the latter.

The *Dutch*, who trade in Sloops and ſmall Veſſels to *Jahore*, *Quedah*, *Pegu*, and among the Sindy Iſlands, make very profitable Returns in Tin, Tutanague, Wax, Ivory, Sugar, Pepper, *&c.* all which are much cheaper here than any where, to the Weſtward of the *Nicobar* Iſlands, and therefore moſt of theſe Commodities are brought up by Ships bound that way.

Arek, commonly called Beetle-nut, from hence would bear all Charges of Freight, Package, and *China* Dutys, and fetch fifty *per Cent.* Profit in *Canton* on a large Quantity, towards the End of *Anno* 1704, which is more than any other Commodity within my Knowledge would do: But this is not always the ſame ; for the *Chineſe*, who like Bees ſearch all the Coaſts betwixt *Arracan* and

and their own Country for Profit, have undoubtedly long ſince brought down the Price by filling their Markets with it.

Bencallis Gold is much the ſame with that of *Acheen*, and, I am apt to think, brought from the ſame Place, tho' I could never learn any certain Account where, or how it is found. It is in ſmall Bits, or Duſt, from half a Grain to two or three Pennyweight. I have ſeen one entire Lump, as it came from the Mines, of an Ounce Weight; but 'tis not uſually found in ſuch large Pieces: It ſeems rather to be got among Dirt than Rocks. Not, but I have ſeen enough to convince me, that in ſome Places, it grows in the middle of the hardeſt Stones. A *Madraſs* Supracargoe, in his Return from the Weſt-coaſt (according to the beſt of my Remembrance) brought a Stone of about 1½ *l.* weight. It ſeem'd to have been beaten by Violence from another whereto it grew, 'twas full of Crannys, colour'd and vein'd like white Marble, very ponderous, and had ſeveral Branches of Gold ſhooting out of the Chinks and craggy Parts of it, which render'd it the greateſt natural Curioſity I ever met with. The Gold it contain'd, was valu'd at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* but there was ſcarce the Worth of a Guinny in ſight. What is call'd Rock Gold at *Acheen*, known by its Brightneſs, is very fine. From 96 to 99 Touch, or Parts of 100; but the com-

common ſort is rarely above 92 or 93.

Captains of Ships ought to be careful in filling their Water. 'Twas our Misfortune to take in none but what was brackiſh, or otherwiſe very unwholeſom: I know not whence we fetch'd it, ſo can give no particular Directions how to avoid the bad, or take the good.

Here are at leaſt 200 *European* Soldiers in Garriſon, who are not cloth'd in red like the St. *Georgeans*; but colour'd Coats as their Fancies lead them, which with other Charges of the Fort is as much as the Profits ariſing immediately from the Country under this Government can defray: However, the Dutch think it a ſufficient Advantage, to keep it as a Bridle to the *Mallayans*, and a Security for their Trade among them. The Houſes in the Town make a good Appearance, are built with Stone, and ranged in Streets, much like our ſmall Sea-Ports in *England*.

The Country abounds with Timber, and is fruitful in other Reſpects; the Air is wholeſome, the Heat moderate, and every thing elſe, as agreeable to *European* Conſtitutions as can be expected, in a Climate within 2 *deg.* 30 *min.* of the Equator. Rains and Squalls are leſs frequent, than on the oppoſite Shore in ſight; whence they ſeem to be an Appendix to *Sumatra*. The chilly Winds of *Acheen*, nor hot ones of *Corman-*

del,

del, do ever disturb the People of *Malacca*.

The Inhabitants of the Town are *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, *Chinese*, *Moors*, and two or three *Armenians*; whom, tho' honest fair Traders, the *Dutch* care least of all for. The *Chinese* keep the best Shops in the Place, which are well fill'd with the Manufactures, and Produce of their own Country, and what else they can pick up, to get a Penny by. At *Batavia* they pay the *Dutch* a certain Toll yearly, for the Liberty to wear their Hair, which they cannot enjoy on any Terms at home. The *Portuguese*, as at other Places in *India*, are a degenerate Race of People, well stock'd with Cunning and Deceit; instead of that Courage, and Magnanimity, their own Writings are so full of. There are three or four great Merchants among the *Moors*; but the Native *Mallayans* live mean enough in the Suburbs, and Skirts of the Town: These differ but very little from the *Acheenes*, are of the same Religion, speak the same Language, and are the same in every thing else, but haughty Carriage, which their Lords, the *Dutch* have sufficiently mortified. They are negligent in their Affairs, and have a desperate Sullenness in their Looks.

While we lay here, 2 Sloops and a small Ship arrived from *Jambee* on *Sumatra*, loaden with Pepper and Canes. I know not, if they have a Gardship to secure that Trade,

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nor whether it would bear the Charge of one. At *Jahore* they formerly had one to no purpose; for the *Mallayans* there about, a daring bold People, ſtuck at nothing to revenge themſelves for the Reſtraint that was thereby put upon them. I think they have now an open Trade.

Sea-graſs, like white Horſe-hair, 5 or 6 Foot long, for Fiſhing-lines, grows on the Coaſt of *Sumatra* about *Bencallis*, and is ſold in moſt of the Shops at *Malacca*. As for the Beaſts, Fowls, Fiſh, Fruits and Proviſions in general, they are much the ſame as at *Acheen*.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

Condore. *The* English *Settlement there. The Fort. The* Bugos *Soldiers. Trees, Villages, and Inhabitants described. The Town burnt. The People not suffer'd to keep Arms. The* Cochinchinese *Women, and their Dress. The Dammer Tree, its Use, and Fruit. Wild Nutmeg, Cabage, Mango, and Grape-trees. The Settlement discommended. Bombay. No Trade to* Japan. *Turtle. Wild Dogs. Fish. Fowls. Wild Cocks and Hens. Pigeons. Animals on the Island. Chacco. A large Snake. Guanas. Black Squirrils. Wild Bees. Ants in the Woods. Birds Nests for Broath.* China *Junks. The Massacre. A List of the Slain. A Letter to the* Supracargos *in* China.

P*Ulo Condore* is an Island in Latitude 8 *deg.* 55 *min.* N. subject to the King of *Cochinchina*, and inhabited by *Cochinchinese* and *Cambogians*.

The *English* settled on it *Anno* 1702, and built a slight Fort with Earth and Palisados in the S. E. Harbour, which was prefer'd to *Dampier's* Bay, on the Account of its Situation, Water and fertile Soil. When we arrived they had several Guns mounted at an ordinary rate, about 45 *Europeans* (Company's Servants and Soldiers) 7 or 8 To-

Topazes, and 15 or 16 Bugoses; the latter of whom proved afterwards fatal to their Masters; they were Natives of the Kingdom of *Bugos*, on the Island of *Celebes* near *Maccasar*, imploy'd by Mr. *Landon* in the Company's War with the *Banjareens* on *Borneo*, and by him recommended to Mr. *Catchpole* at *Batavia*, when he was preparing to settle here, for trusty Fellows; having always behaved themselves as such.

The Island, I mean the largest, for there are severall small ones, lies N. E. and S. W. 10 or 11 Miles long, and is three or four wide. The Middle is High-land, covered with Trees, except in one or two Places where the Rocks appear; the Valleys afford very large ones; especially Dammer Trees.

There are two or three small Villages, or Towns in the Valleys near the Sea; the Inhabitants are lazy Fishers, Turtlers, or Dammer-gatherers. All manner of Arts are in a starved Condition among them: nor do they seem to value Improvements, even in what conduces to their Subsistence; for if Success comes not in its old Course, they never owe it to Invention. One fortunate Day will keep their Family s a Week: Nor care they to set out again, till Necessity reduces them to it: In which they are much like the *Mallayans* about *Sumatra*.

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The chief Town near the *English* Settlement was quite deſtroy'd by Fire, about a Week before our Arrival. The Houſes were built with Dammer Timber, Bamboos, and other combuſtible Materials, inſomuch that it proved a moſt terrible Blaze for the time.

The *Engliſh* would not ſuffer the Natives to have Arms in their Houſes, on any pretence whatever. I ſuppoſe they murder'd them at laſt with their own Weapons. The *Cochinchineſe* are featured much like the *Mallayans*, and of whiter, or rather yellower Complexions, they have ſmall Eyes after the *China* make, and the Women imitate thoſe of that Country in every thing, but Confinement and little Feet. This Sex goes better dreſt here than at *Acheen*, or *Malacca*. I cannot tell if it was ſo before the *Engliſh* came; but do believe they fare never the worſe for them; their Cloths are of Silk or Callico, as they can afford, which hang looſe about them; and their Hair, being curiouſly plaited and raiſed on their Heads, is a neat Ornament without Curl, Powder, Lace, or Ribond: They are of a low Stature, and well ſet.

The chief Produce of this Iſland is Dammer, made of a kind of Turpentine, which diſtils from a large Tree; they gather it every Morning, and boil it till it becomes hard like Roſin, and then it may be uſed

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to good Purpose, about any thing where Pitch is neceſſary. I cannot tell if it is really Turpentine; for in its viſcous Nature, Colour, and Smell, it differs but little from it. 'Tis worth in Canton 4 to 7 Mace *per* Pecull. The Tree bears a flat Fruit about an Inch and half wide, prickly on both ſides, but of no uſe: The Timber is fit for Maſts, Yards, and Building, and makes excellent Fire-wood.

Wild Nutmeg, Cabage, and Mango Trees, are common in the Woods. The Nutmeg is a large high Tree without Boughs, till near the Top, where it ſhoots into large Branches, and ſpreads like a Maiden Elm: its Leaves are long, and of a deep green, the Fruit grows like a Wall-nut, and has as many Coverings before one comes to the Kernel, or Meg. The Mace grows betwixt the Shell and the Green, or outer Coat, like the Strings about a ripe Wall-nut; 'tis of a bright red Colour, but fades to a dead Yallow like the true Mace by keeping, from which it cannot eaſily be diſtinguiſhed by the Eye: It is of a rough unpleaſant Taſt, a hot Nature, and hurtful, if eaten in a large Quantity; but has no Smell: The Kernel differs from the true Nutmeg in Taſt and Smell, and is a little longer in proportion to its Bigneſs. The *Chineſe*, who came hither to trade with our new Settlement,

ment, gather'd great Quantitys of both ſorts, I believe, to mix with the true, and impoſe on their Country-men, at their return.

The Cabage ſeems to be no other than a wild Coco-nut Tree; I ſaw no Fruit it had; the Cabage is the Heart of it, which is always fit to be cut, and the Coco-nut Tree has it likewiſe in as great Perfection: I have eat of both ſorts, and find no difference; nor is either of them gather'd without Deſtruction to the Tree. The Cabage Tree is 40 or 50 Foot high, of the ſame Bigneſs from one end to the other; The Branches at the Head ſhoot forth nine or ten Foot long, and are full of Prickles underneath, like black Thorns, as are the Bodys of the Trees in unfrequented Places, which makes it troubleſome walking on the other ſide of the little River of Sloops, where they are moſt plentiful. They are leſs than Cono-nut Trees; but full as long, and grow up in Rings three or four Inches aſunder from the Root to the Branches. The Wood is brittle, and hard enough near the Ground to turn the Edge of a Hatchet, if not uſed with Diſcretion. Near the Top it is not ſo ſtubborn; but fuller of Pith; in which it is ſomething like a Cabage Stump.

The Mango Tree grows in moſt Parts of the *Eaſt Indies* in Gardens and Orchards, but here it is wild in the Woods: It is full

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of Boughs and Leaves, and bears its Fruit like an Apple-tree. I have heard of Grape-trees, but did not take notice of any, nor was I here when either of their Fruits were ripe.

Provisions are so scarce, that the Produce of the Island is hardly sufficient for the Inhabitants. What Rice they have of their own is so inconsiderable, as to be esteem'd a Rarity among them; the Paddy Fields were reckon'd by some of the Company's Servants a great Mark of *English* Industry, and shewn to Strangers as an Evidence of their own good Management in bringing it to Perfection; but if all the Low-lands on the Island, that are capable of raising that Grain, were till'd and improv'd for it, it would nevertheless be but an inconsiderable Place. I know not what Wonders were expected from a Settlement, where little or nothing was to be had, but at the second or third Hand; the *China* Junks may call in their way to *Batavia*; but to what purpose, if there was not Vent for their Cargos, which the small Trade the Company drives to these Parts, would have but a slight Influence upon. The unfortunate Gentlemen, who were imploy'd in this Affair, must be acknowledged by all, to be ingenious, and knowing in the Trade of *China*; yet they had certainly a wrong Notion of the Company's Affairs, to think a Plan-

Plantation in a little wild Iſland, productive of no one valuable Commodity, and where nothing but their own Improvements could be propoſed, would ever defray the Charges of a Garriſon. What Effect has Sir *N*—— *W*——'s Induſtry had on the Trade of *Bombay*? He has left no Stone unturn'd to promote it, yet I am very well ſatisfied it is beyond the Company's Strength, or his Art, to make it a Mart of great Buſineſs: It is improved to the utmoſt, and lies as well for Trade as *Condore*; for which reaſon I mention it. I bewail the Loſs of *Banjar*, and the Nothing we have to do among the *Malucca's*. We ſend to *China* what Ships we pleaſe; but *Dutch* Cunning has foil'd us in the more profitable Trade of *Jappan*.

In the Seaſon they have plenty of Turtle, which is but ordinary Meat at the beſt; theſe they take in Nets, or Turn, when they come a Shore in the Sandy Bays. I have been told, the Country Dogs in the Turtle-time will ſcarce take notice of their Maſters; but run wild about the Iſland, preying upon the Tortois as they can catch them; nor will they return from the Woods till the laying time is over; but how true it is I cannot tell.

Muſcles of a greeniſh Colour, Limpits, and ſometimes Crawfiſh may be met with; there are Plenty of other Fiſh about the Iſland; but the People are too lazy to be over-

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over-ſtock'd with any thing.

Dunghill Fowls are dearer than I have found them any where elſe, which perhaps is owing to the *Engliſh*; who cannot live on Salt-fiſh and Rice, when other Meat is to be had, as the Eaſtern People will. In the Woods are wild Cocks and Hens very ſmall, and ſcarce; for I was two Days fowling, and could light of none. White wild Pigeons, larger than our tame ones, and ſeveral ſorts of ſmall Birds are plenty. There are likewiſe Guanos, Chaccos, Snakes, Squirrils, Monkeys, wild Bees, and prodigious Swarms of Ants.

Chaccos, as Cuckoos, receive their Names from the Noiſe they make in the Evening, when they call loud enough to be heard at a great Diſtance: By Day they lie ſo cloſe in hollow and decay'd Trees, that I could never ſee one of them, tho' I have heard them all round me in the Night. They are much like Lizards, but larger. 'Tis ſaid, their Dung is ſo venomous, that if it drops on any part of one's Skin, and is not immediately waſh'd away, 'twill cauſe a Mortification to that Degree, that nothing but Amputation can ſave the Patient. This the Reader may cenſure, or believe, as his Judgment leads him. For my own part, I am not fond of crediting, or relating modern Wonders.

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Here are Snakes of ſeveral ſorts, ſome very large; I ſhot one in Mr. *Loyd's* Waſh-houſe, that was 13¼ Foot long, and had two full grown Hens, and five ſmall Chickens, undigeſted in its Belly. What I moſt admired was, how it could ſwallow ſuch large Morſels, having a Head no bigger than one's Fiſt. It was of a moſt beautiful Colour; but the Skin loſt its Luſtre in drying.

Guanas are here very large; one ſort, five times as big as thoſe on the *Cormandel* Coaſt; whence I believe they are of a different Kind. They feed among the Rocks at low Water on Muſcles, and what other Fiſh they can get, and are often found in the Woods near the Sea, where they can find Subſiſtence, and live free from Diſturbance; and ſometimes they are actually in the Water, like an Aligator; but I never heard of any Damage done by them. They are in Shape like an Eft, have quick piercing Eyes, dark colour'd rough ſcaly Backs, forked Tongues, and are ſome of them 5 or 6 Foot long. I know not if they are eaten here; at *Madraſs*, and other Places, where Guanas are common, they are eſteem'd wholeſom, and the moſt nouriſhing Fleſh that is; and therefore Phyſicians often preſcribe the Broth of them for Perſons recovering from Fevers, Fluxès, and other weakening Diſtempers.

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The Squirrils are as black as Jet, about the ſize of ours in *England*. There is another Creature, as large as an ordinary Cat, that has the Actions of a Squirril in every reſpect. I never ſaw but two, one in a Hutch at *Madraſs*, that was brought from *Pegu*, the other I ſhot from a wild Nutmeg-Tree in the Woods; the Tail of it was 13 Inches long, full like a Fox's; and the Furr on its Back of a ruſty Black, but a light Sorrel under the Throat and Belly: They are wholeſom Food; as Squirrils are accounted all over *India*.

'Twas my Fortune in the Woods, to diſturb a Neſt of wild Bees, which uſed me very ſcurvily, before I could well tell where I was got: My Head was clouded with them in a trice; but the Fear was more than the Damage; for tho' they ſtung my Face in five or ſix places, yet I found the Fury they came on with, greater than their Ability to hurt. I was uneaſy for a Quarter of an Hour; but afterwards the Pain decreaſed with my Surprize; they are a little bigger than our Fleſh-flys, of a dark brown Colour, and in other Reſpects like our Bees in *England*. Their Honey is white, of a wateriſh Taſt, and very wholeſom.

The Woods ſwarm with Ants of ſeveral Kinds; the moſt common ſort is of a rediſh Colour, and a ſmall matter larger than thoſe in our Meadows; they ſeem to be always

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ways in a Hurry, and have worn Paths in the Ground, and even made Tracks in the Sides of Trees, with their conſtant running up and down. I have unawares been cover'd with them; but was never ſtung, therefore cannot tell if they are able to hurt that way.

Here are a few Birds Neſts, ſuch as the *Chineſe* make Broth of; perhaps 20 or 30*l.* in a Year; but it is not ſo good as what I have met with from other Places; it is a rich Commodity, and is ſometimes brought to *Europe* from *Borneo*, and the Spice Iſlands.

Here were 10 *China* Junks this Year, with more Goods than they could ſell, whence the Commoditys of that Country were very cheap, eſpecially Japan Ware, of which they were obliged to carry a great deal back to *Canton*, where the *Supracargos* of the *Kent* bought it for *Europe*. Every Junk paid ſix Dollars to the Accountant.

Having had a full Relation of the Deſtruction of this Settlement; for the Satisfaction of thoſe, who had Friends there, or were otherwiſe concern'd in it, I ſhall give the beſt Information I can of it.

March 3, 1705. at One in the Morning, the *Maccaſſar* Soldiers in the Company's Service, ſet Fire to the Houſes within the Fort, and murder'd the *Engliſh* as they came out

of their Beds; to extinguiſh it, *Thomas Fuller*, Enſign, and *Joſeph Ridges*, were ſhot as they enter'd the Fort; Captain *Raſhwell*, ſeeing the Tragedy thus begin, had only time to bid the *Engliſh* ſtand to their Arms, and then himſelf was kill'd. Meſſieurs *Pound*, *Greenhill*, *Wilkins*, *Chitty*, *Dennet*, and *Coningham* were by this time got together, and retired to Mr. *Pound*'s, at ſome Diſtance from the Fort; but not thinking themſelves ſafe there, they got into a *Cochinchina* Boat, and put on Board the Company's Sloop in the Harbour, all but Mr. *Coningham*, who betook himſelf to the *Cochinchineſe* for their Protection, as his Letter here after mentions; but one *James Ray* came on Board in his ſtead, and gave them a juſt Account of the Havock that was made in the Fort. He ſaid the Governour was the firſt that was ſhot, but he died not immediately. For want of Wind, they warp'd out of Gunſhot of the Fort, and then ſtood about the S. E. Point to Anchor; contrary to the Opinion of Doctor *P———d*, who was for lying longer in the Harbour, to ſee the Event, and afford the beſt Aſſiſtance they were able, to their miſerable Friends on Shore, of whom it was very probable ſome few had eſcaped the Fury of the *Aſſaſſins*. They got Rice and Water from *Flag-ſtaff* Iſland, and took *John Peterſon* on Board, who made his Eſcape from the Fort with *William*

William Omans; but *Omans* died of his Wounds by the way. At Sun-riſing they ſtood into the S. W. Harbour, where they ſtay'd till Sun-ſet, and then made Sail for *Malacca*; which was agreed to by Majority of Voices. There were 45 *Europeans* on the Iſland when this happen'd, of whom the following were ſuppos'd to be kill'd in the firſt Maſſacre.

Allen Catchpole, Gov.	*Thomas Herring*,
John Ridges,	*John Watts*,
Thomas Raſhwell,	*John Walton*,
Thomas Fuller,	*Henry Ormond*,
Arthur Auſt,	*Peter Hill*,
Robert Emmet,	*Peter Benſley*,
John Mareſield,	*Alexander Lindzy*,
John Boult,	*William Omans*,
George Stratford,	*Richard Bradford*.

In the Sloop were ſaved,

James Pound, Miniſter.	*Abraham Chitty*,
Moſes Wilkins, (my Informer)	*Thomas Dennet*,
	Henry Greenhill,
John Peterſon,	*Thomas Emmerton*,
Henry Peterſon,	*John Hall*,
Adrian Peterſon,	*James Ray*.

Ambroſe Baldwin, and *George Wingate*, were ſent by thoſe that were left to *Cambogia*, thence to make the beſt of their way

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way to *Batavia* with the News.

The Persons reserved for the Close of this bloody Scene were,

Solomon Loyd, *Henry Pottinger*, *George Townsend*, *Henry Savage*, *Michael St. Paul*, *John Hudson*, *Henry Dorothy*, *John Pennyman*, *John Lynch*, *John Allen*, *Henry Slade*, *Cornelius* the *Smith*, *Joseph Ridges*, and Mr. *James Coningham*,

who alone was saved to give his Masters an Account of the miserable End of their *Condore* Settlement, as I have it in his Letter to the Company's *Supracargos*, and Captains in *China*.

Gentlemen;

B*Efore this comes to your Hands, you may have heard of the Overthrow of the Settlement at* Condore, *whereof I shall here give you a further Account, and what relates thereto, that you may impart the same to our honourable Masters. Our* Maccassar *Soldiers had been threaten'd, for letting two of our Slaves escape their Custody, whereupon it seems they did meditate a cruel Revenge; for on the Second of*

of March, *at Midnight, they ſet Fire to the Fort, and at the ſame time kill'd the Governour, Mr.* Loyd, *Captain* Raſhwell, *Mr.* Fuller, *and others, to the Number of Nineteen. Doctor* Pound, *Mr.* Chitty, *and Captain* Dennet, *with* 8 *or* 9 *more, made their Eſcape in a Sloop to* Malacca, *I ſuppoſe, and from thence to* Batavia. *Thoſe that remain'd were ſo diſperſed, that there were ſcarce two together. I took to the* Cochinchineſe *for their Aſſiſtance; but their Fear was ſo great, that they only went about to* Barricado *themſelves. The* Maccaſſars *having perpetrated this Villany, got into a* Cochinchineſe *Prow, to put to Sea, but were aſſaulted by the People of a* Cambodia *Veſſel, which was then at the Iſland, with the Aſſiſtance of our Armourer, who kill'd one of them, and mortally wounded two more, which made them put a Shore again, and make their Eſcape into the Woods. In the Morning betimes, the* Cochinchineſe *took Poſſeſſion of the Fort; fearing, I ſuppoſe, we ſhould have join'd with the* Cambogians, *to carry away what the Fire had not deſtroy'd; for being got together, we were ſixteen* Engliſh, *four of which were dangerouſly wounded,* 6 *Topazes, and about* 20 *Slaves, too ſmall a Number to cope with them, who were above* 200. *The* Chineſe *being like ſo many Ciphers, and the* Madraſs *Sloop in* Cochinchina, *obliged us to deſire their friendly Aſſiſtance. Whereupon the Money was all put into Cheſts, and the moſt part weigh'd and carry'd into their Cuſtody.*

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Custody. During which time, the Maccassars *thought to have seiz'd another Prow to escape in, but were frighted away by the* Cochinchinese, *who promised in a few Days to bring them all dead or alive. Most of us were dubious of their Friendship, but did not know how to answer it to our honourable Masters, to leave so much Money, while they pretended to be our Friends, and we had not deserved otherwise at their Hands; for we could have got away in the* Cambogia *Vessel, which sail'd the seventh following, being unwilling to stay any longer, on which went Mr.* Baldwin, *and Mr.* Wingate *to* Cambogia, *to make the best of their way to* Batavia. *The next Day after they went away, the* Cochinchinese *caught one of the* Maccassars, *and that very Night cut off his Head, whereby we thought their Friendship had been secure to us; yet on the* 10*th, without any Provocation, but to make sure of their Prey, they barbarously murder'd all the* English, *of which were Mr.* Pottinger, *Mr.* Townsend, *Mr.* Joseph Ridges, *and Mr.* St. Paul, *with four* Topazes, *and six Slaves; only me they saved alive, after they had given me two Wounds, one slight in the Arm, and the other more dangerous in my left Side, whereof I am now well, God be thanked, with two* Topazes, *and fifteen Slaves. On the* 18*th, arrived there from* Borea 4 Cochinchinese *Galleys, with Prows, which amounted to in all* 65, *and in them about* 300 *Soldiers, the other* Cochinchinese *making above* 300

300 *more. Wherewith they imbarked every thing, worth the carrying away. During their Stay there, they went 3 or 4 times in Search of the* Maccassars, *and lighting on them at last, kill'd four. On the 7th of* April, *I was order'd on Board one of their Galleys, not having leave to go any where, without a Soldier along with me. I saw and understood that all the People belonging to the* Madrass *Sloop were under Confinement, and separate Houses, and also in* Congas, *except Captain* Ridly. *I desir'd several times to wait upon the Governour; but could not, he was so taken up in over-halling the Goods, that came from* Pulo Condore, *and weighing the Money, which was found to amount to* 21300 *Tale. At last upon the 28th I was obliged to appear as a Criminal in* Congas, *before the Governour and his Grand Council, attended with all the Slaves in* Congas, *as also there I was charged with three Crimes. The first, that the* English, *when they arrived at* Pulo Condore, *said they would stay there, whether the King of* Cochinchina *would or not. The second, That there were no* English *sent along with the Present to Court last Year. The third, that we sent a Ship to* Cambogia, *and did not acquaint the Governour of* Borea *therewith. To the first I reply'd, That we had never heard any such thing; for at our Arrival there, we did not know any Body lived upon the Island, and that as soon as our Governour had dispatched the Ships to* China, *he presently sent*

an

an Embassy to Cochinchina, *whereby he had his Grant to stay there. To the second, That all the* English *were so sickly, that we had not one of any Port to send, and therefore spoke to a* Chinese *Captain then present, who agreed to go, but that the Caifou did take it upon himself to carry the Present, and excuse us to the King; whereto they reply'd, that the sending a* Chinese, *was all one as sending the Caifou, and that an* English-*man would have done better; I answer'd, that was the Caifou*'s *Fault, who should have inform'd us better: Then further, why we did not get some out of the Ships to send, where there were so many: To which reply'd, That 'twas not in our Powers to demand them out of their Ships. To the third, That never any Body told us we were to acquaint the Governour of* Borea, *before we sent any Ships to* Cambogia. *Then insisted they, there did not any* English *come about the Ship to him at the Mouth of* Cambogia *River, when he sent thither by one to speak with them: To which reply'd, That the Ship had not return'd to* Pulo Condore, *and therefore could not positively tell the Reason for so doing. Thus I was dismiss'd, and return'd home, where I had the Congas taken off again. The next Day I was at the Governour's Son's House, by which the Governour passing accidentally saw me, whereupon he sent for me to his House: He asked me nothing of Moment, but why I sent two* English-*men to* Cambodia, *and how much I had given them: having an-*

ſwer'd this, I deſired to know what he had reſolved to do with us; he anſwer'd, that we muſt ſtay here till he had a Return from Court, which will take up two Months. And being ask'd for Captain Ridly, *who was ſick at* Danquai, *about 20 Leagues from hence, and to take his People out of the Congas, he only reply'd, he would ſee to it ſhortly: And thus Matters ſtand at preſent, and what will the Reſult thereof be, God knows. I know not what our honourable Maſters will be willing to do, and therefore cannot tell how to adviſe them herein. I am with Reſpect,*

SIRS,

Yours, *&c.*

I was willing to give the Publick this Letter, for the Credit Mr. *Coningham*'s Sincerity and Judgment may give my Narrative. Mr. *Loyd* it ſeems was kill'd in the firſt Maſſacre, which the Gentleman, from whom I had the firſt Relation, knew not of. Nor have I any further Account of what the Company have ſince done to recover the Money and Goods, mention'd in Mr. *Coningham*'s Letter. I underſtand *Congas* to be Thumbolts; and the *Caifou*, Linguiſt.

Mr.

Mr. *Coningham* was afterwards President of *Banjar*, where I am told, he had not been above a Week or ten Days, before that Settlement was ruin'd by the Natives likewise; but not in ſo fatal a manner.

CHAP

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CHAP. V.

Canton *in* China. *The Governour of* Maccao. *The* Hoppos. *How to agree for the Meaſurage of a Ship. Jeſuits. Merchants. Management of a Ship. Factorys. Linguiſts, their Allowance, and Buſineſs. Chop for Trade. Houſes recommended to* Engliſh *Merchants. How to conceal Silver. A Caution to* Supracargos *from the* Eaſt-India *Company. The* Hoppos *Officers not to be dealt with. Preſents. Inſtructions for* Chuſan, *and* Amoy. *Of Contracts, how far they are neceſſary. Goods and Money in Contract. Lead. Sharpers about the Factory; Cautions to avoid them. How to weigh Goods. Package. Receipts in Payments. Directions concerning Tea, Quickſilver, Vermilion,* China *Root, Rhubarb, Musk, Raw and wrought Silk, Copper, Allom, Camphir, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Fans, Toys, Pictures, Laquer'd Ware,* China *Ware, Clock-work, Soy, Ketchup, Borax, Lapis Lazuli, Galingale, Tutanague,* Aquala *Wood, Tin, Cambogia, Benjamin, Putchuck, Sago, Sticklaque, Dragon's Blood, Long-pepper, Cubebs, Birds Neſts, Cardamums,* &c. *Gold, how to know it. Gold Makers. Shoos and Bars of Gold, Silver, Siſee Silver, Silver proper for this Port. Mr.* Hynmer's *Account of Gold. The Profit made on Gold.*

H *Weights*

Weights and Money. The Hoppos *visits. Sending Goods from the Ship. Officers on Board. Waiters on the River. How to send Goods on Board with Safety. Chops for Dispatch. How to deal with the Linguists. Tow-boats. Goods imported from* Europe. *Price Currant. Account Customs. Charges and River Demands. Additional Dutys. Incroachments of the* Hoppos. *A Table of Weights. Further Instructions concerning Silver. Goldsmiths. Servants Wages.*

CAnton is so well known to several Gentlemen in *London*, that I shall be able to say but very little new of it; however, since others have not had an Opportunity to collect those Cautions, and Informations that have come to my Knowledge; I intend to be as full as I am able on the Trade there; tho' I may be reflected on for borrowing the Thoughts of wiser Men: This I promise, never to be guilty of Piracy on any Man's Invention, nor rob him of the least Credit: But on the contrary, say enough where I think he deserves it, to make him known, for the Person to whom I am obliged. I shall proceed by way of Instruction, as the properest Method to express my self in.

This Port has not been long in Repute with the Company; but the Merchants of *Madrass*, have for these many Years preferr'd

ſerr'd it to *Amoy*; where they found the extravagant Demands, Charges, and Abuſes of the *Mandareens*, who pretended to have a Power over them, ready to ſwallow up the whole Profits of a Voyage: This the Company's large Stocks were beſt able to bear, and for that Reaſon, perhaps, they were not ſo ſoon prepared for a Remedy; however, better late than never; they at laſt ſee the Difference, and, as far as I can find, reſolve to abandon a precarious, for the more certain Trade of this Place, where a whole Fleet of Ships may be freighted without the leaſt Danger of over-ſtaying the Monſoon for a Cargo, which the honourable Company by dear Experience know the Benefit of. They have more than once ſmarted for a twelve Month's Demorage; beſides, ſome thouſands of Tales have been torn from their Quick-ſtocks, by inſolvent Merchants in *Amoy*.

I cannot determine which is moſt adviſable, to lie at *Maccao* till a Cargo is provided, or proceed with the Ship after her Meaſurage is adjuſted up to *Vampo*; but for your Government in that Particular, your Imployers generally give Directions, which 'tis always proper to be punctual in obſerving. The firſt Material Point you have to do, is ſettling Preliminarys with the *Hoppos* of *Canton*, as to the Ship's Meaſurage, Free Trade, *&c.* Before you make the leaſt Shew

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of your Design to bring the Ship up the River, which I would do, was it left to my Discretion. The *Hoppos* have always Officers at *Maccao*, who will conduct you by Water to the City, in about 24 Hours time. But it would not be amiss on your going a Shore, to visit the *Portuguese* Governour, and other Gentlemen of that Nation, who will receive you kindly, give you the News, and perswade you to go no further up. Hear every one's Story, and let them think you intend to lie there, unless you are forced to *Amoy* by the *Hoppos* unreasonable Demands for Measurage, which by means of their Spies will soon come to their Knowledge, and make well for that Affair. I have not learnt such a Trick was ever play'd them; but do verily believe, if the Company, who may hereafter send a Ship early to *Amoy*, would order her first to call at *Maccao*, as if she came to trade at *Canton*, and after Discourse and Caveling with the *Hoppos* about Measurage, to proceed on her Voyage, they would find their Account in it; tho' it cost them 20 Days Demorage; for nothing governs more among the *Chinese* than Presidents.

On your Arrival at *Canton*, your Guide will leave you to acquaint the *Hoppos* of it; by him you must desire leave to wait on them, and discourse the Purpose of your coming. In the mean time you may apply your

your ſelf to the Jeſuits, who were always friendly in their Advice, and Aſſiſtance to other *Europeans*, or find out one or two of the beſt Merchants (whoſe Names muſt be learnt from the laſt Ships that were there, before you go out) to be directed in what is further neceſſary. I look upon *Leanqua* to be a very honeſt Man. So are *Anqua* and *Pinqua* for *Chineſe*: But perhaps theſe have reſign'd to others, of whom I can give no Account. The *Hoppos*, who look on *Europe* Ships as a great Branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable, and to be ſure promiſe what ever you ask in relation to the Freedom of the Port, aſſuring you they'll be reaſonable in the Meaſurage, and let you have what Linguiſts, *Compradore*, and Merchants you pleaſe, to tranſact your Affairs with, without the leaſt Reſtriction. Notwithſtanding this, get them to meaſure the Ship, and agree for it, before you budge from your firſt Anchorage in *Cabaretta* Bay, where you may lie a Week before it is effected. If they inſiſt, 'tis your beſt way to come up the River, and there be meaſured, ſeem ready to return on Board diſſatisfied with their Delays, and doubt not but one or other of them will go, or depute their *Chunquans* to agree to what in Reaſon you can deſire. In this they will argue more on what other *Hoppos* have done, than the

Justice themselves ought to observe. We paid near 820 Tale *Sisee*, as did two other Ships in Company, each about 350 Tuns: I know not the just Rates; but enough to convince me, they would not have taken more of a single Ship at *Vampo*; therefore they are not the properest Instances to be mention'd.

The Captains Instructions, to be sure, are positive in the Place he is to load at, or he is left to follow the *Supracargos* Orders, who are the properest Judges of what is most for the Benefit of their Stocks: Therefore they have no more to do, than to direct where she must lie for her Goods, and leave the Management to the Captain.

Linguists, and a convenient House are next to be consider'd; not that I would have them so far neglected, as never to be thought on till the premention'd is transacted; for the latter ought to be taken with all imaginable Speed, conditionally if you trade there. Linguists require not so much hast, having always five or six to make choice of, never a Barrel the better Herring: Nor can I recommend any but *Phillis*, and him, more for his Ignorance than Honesty: For being naturally a Maudlin Sot, sweet Words and Sack will pump him of all the Intriegues his Collegue is concern'd in, to your Prejudice, within his Knowledge; nay, his own Designs he can-

not

not so well hide; but you may be prepared to prevent them. 'Tis no great matter what other Linguist you hire with him, for the rest are all Sharpers; yet since 'tis usual to have two, get some-body who was lately there, to tell which is the honest Fellow, if he can. These ask one *per Cent.* on your Cargo, and have one *per Cent.* more of the Merchants on all the Goods they provide. Country Ships from *Madrass* usually allow it them; for concealing their Silver, their gross Goods, such as Redwood, Ebony, Stick-laque, Rattans, *&c.* amount to but a small matter; the best way therefore is to see how much your *Europe* Commoditys are worth, and if you find one *per Cent.* come to 3 or 400 Tale, agree with them by the *Grote* 150 or 200 Tales at the most. They manage your Affairs at the Custom-house, and get your Chops (or Cockets) when you want to send, or receive any thing from on board, which you do not care should come up, or go down with the Cargo.

The first Chop you look after should be for a free Trade, which paste against the out-side of your Door for every Body to peruse. That called *Comay*, allows all indifferently to bring in their Goods, or trade otherwise with you; as well Vagabonds, and Dishonest, as more substantial and juster People. If the *Hoppos* pretend to give a

Chop for honeſt Men only, themſelves will be Judges who they are, and you'll be ſure to meet with nothing but Cheats. Get it tranſlated without your Linguiſts Knowledge, and with all the Addreſs and good Words you are Maſter of, endeavour to get every Reſtriction removed.

Houſes in all Countrys that are near a navigable River, are the moſt convenient for Merchandize; but at *Canton* they are more ſenſibly ſo than ordinary; for Concealment of Bullion being abſolutely neceſſary, it cannot be ſo well done, when you live two or three hundred Yards from the Water-ſide; beſides, Cooley Hire is a conſiderable Article on 5 or 600 Tuns of Goods; therefore by all means, tho' you give double the Price of another, take one that your Boat can come up to. The Street where the *French* Factory is, affords large and proper ones for 150 Tales, more or leſs, during your ſtay. Take ſpecial Care in your Agreement, not to ſuffer the Owner to retain the leaſt Room or Part for himſelf or Friends to live in; for he'll be a Spie on your Actions, and claim a Right to 3 *per Cent.* on all Goods that are brought to, or carry'd from your Factory; which, tho' they have always fail'd of; yet a prudent Man would not be under a Neceſſity of Cavilling, when a few Words, and a little Forecaſt may prevent it. You ought to have one

one Chamber for your Accounts, and private Tranſactions kept with ſo much Care, that the *Chineſe*, eſpecially your Linguiſts, ought not ſo much as to look into it; tho' you ſtand at the Door: You'll find them forward enough to attempt it; but on your Reſentment they will forbear. Hence I do not abſolutely exclude the Merchants whom you contract with; nor others, who have Gold to ſell, which is a clandeſtine Traffick, and ſhould be managed without Shew; but theſe neither muſt go in at their own Pleaſures; the Room is to be put to Rights, your Money laid aſide, and what elſe ſhould not be ſeen conceal'd. In ſhort, this muſt be the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Factory.

If the *Hoppos* require an Account of your Treaſure, or you find his Creatures, or any Body elſe inquiſitive among the Sailers; the firſt reſiſt by a Denial ſoften'd with Excuſes and Apologys, which a wiſe Man has always at his Fingers ends; and the other, the Captain ſhould correct as he ought: Nor is it commendable to bring up a quarter of your Silver in publick; but the Stern Sheets of the Pinnace may be ſo contrived, as to bring 5 or 600 *l.* in ſmall Bags, every Trip ſhe makes, under the Boards. This may be an Article proper enough in the Captains Orders, conſidering the Diſcord, that often happens betwixt them and the *Supracargos* about Trifles, to the Detriment

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of their own, and their Maſters Affairs. If you ſhould be detected, it cannot be conſtrued a Cheat; for Silver pays no Duty: I have known it practiſed in two Ships with Succeſs. The Advantage you may receive from it, is keeping the *Hoppos* and their Officers from thoſe Exactions, the Knowledge of your Riches might induce them to; and preventing the Noiſe ſuch large Stocks, as are ſometimes inveſted here, would make among the Gold Merchants; which ſeems to be the Company's Opinion likewiſe, as I gather it from ſeveral of their private Inſtructions. 'Say they, leaſt knowing the Quantity to be very conſiderable, 'they ſhould put the harder Terms on you. 'To another, leaſt they take an Advantage 'of ſuch a Diſcovery, and do us an Injury; 'as any Perſon who has frequented that 'Port can more fully inform.

The *Hoppos* Officers, in whoſe Power it may be to retard or incumber your Affairs, by the Influence they have with their Maſters, are two *Chunquans*, or *Pais de Caſa*; and two *Cophangs*, or chief Secretarys. The *Chunquans* are immediately under the *Hoppos* (of whom likewiſe there are two) Managers of the Cuſtoms; therefore a ſmall Preſent now and then may not be amiſs to ſecure their Friendſhip: Otherwiſe they may ſtop your Boats on pretended Suſpicions, and make ſtricter Search in them than

than you are willing to allow. Remember to bid the Boat's Crew not to ſuffer their Pockets to be ſearch'd on any Pretence what-ever. The *Cophangs* muſt alſo be brought to your Intereſt, by Tokens of your Value for them, which they think cannot be well expreſs'd without a handſome Preſent; nor is there any avoiding it; but to your Detriment: Yet they ſhould neither of them have much at a time; for the Sweetneſs of a Gift being once forgotten, their Memorys muſt be refreſh'd with another, or you are no longer in their Books. This to be repeated with large ones, would be too great a Burthen for the Trade. If on your Arrival they ſend you a ſmall Preſent, as you may be ſure they will, of Fowls, a Hog, Fruit, *&c.* it is Prudence to receive it, and make a ſuitable Return, rather better than worſe, which is the End of their Compliment. But afterwards modeſtly oppoſe all Attempts of that Nature, unleſs you are willing to intail a certain Damage on your Country-men, whoſe Fortune may bring them hither afterwards. Here are too many Preſidents already, which we may bewail, but never be able to remove: Nor is it in any wiſe proper to have to do with the beſt about the *Hoppos* in Commerce; for let them ſeem never ſo honeſt, and offer undeniable Security for the Performance of their Contracts, unleſs they can get twice

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as much as other Merchants would be contented with, you will not fail to disagree in the Close of Accounts; therefore an even Temper, and a smooth Tongue; for fine Excuses, are necessary Talents for a chief *Supracargo.* Especially if the Linguists will honestly interpret what is said to the *Hoppos*; for they are often so much afraid of them, as to mar the best Projects with their own foolish Yeas and Nos.

Every Factory had formerly a *Compradore*, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions, and other Necessarys: But the *Hoppos* have made them all such Knaves, by exacting Money for their Liberty to serve in that Station, that they must be notoriously so, or break in the Business; whence they have of late been quite discarded, and their Places supply'd with *Europeans*, who do soon know enough to prove *Compradores* were useless from the Beginning; however, you may keep one of them a Week or a Fortnight, to initiate your Steward in the Weights, Prices, Markets, and way of buying, *&c.*

I have compared the Memorials and Accounts of several Merchants experienced in the Trades of *Chusan*, *Amoy*, and *Canton*, and find they disagree in nothing more than their Opinions concerning Contracts: Their Management I have likewise inspected, and found it different from their Advice to others,

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others, which ſhews there is no certain Rule for good Government in diſpoſing of, or inveſting a Cargo; but the Merchants concern'd muſt be the Judges how to follow, or deviate from old Rules and Maxims.

In Memorandums, by *J. C——h* for *Chuſan* I find: 'Tis not my Opinion, 'tis for 'the Good of the Concern to make any Con-'tract at all; but if you have not a particu-'lar Power from the Company, I believe you 'will. The Nature of which is, when you 'have landed your Goods, they will come 'and agree for a Price. When they know 'to what Proportion of Money and Goods 'you'll trade, and ſo what Goods you require 'in return, and the Prices, you will find 'them very dilatory and unreaſonable 'in their Demands, in which you muſt ac-'quieſce, but haſten them to a Concluſion, 'as ſoon as you can; which, when 'tis a-'greed on, muſt be ſign'd in the Preſence of 'the *Mandareens*, whom you muſt get to be 'bound for the Honeſty of the Merchants you 'deal with. I would not contract for the 'whole Sum of Money I had; but always 'keep a Sum of ready Money to buy the 'Choice of Goods with at laſt.

Another ingenious *Supracargo* adviſes his Friend for *Amoy*. 'Some of them that buy 'your Goods upon Truck, will frequently 'return them again to you; tho' had in their 'Poſſeſſion two, three, or four Months, 'when

'when they are like to be Loosers by the 'Bargain, pretending Damages, Defection, &c. which if you refuse to take, you'll 'suffer in the Ballance of Account; therefore ''tis best to contract for ready Money, or 'present Payment in Goods, else not to trust 'them. Neither is it good to bargain for any of their Goods by Pattern or Sample, 'especially when they are indebted to you; 'for they never comply or answer their 'Muster. The best way is to examine the 'whole Parcel, and secure what you like, 'having agreed as to the Price.

Much to the same purpose, one of the *Supracargos* of the *Northumberland*, when Captain *R——ds* was Commander; cautions Mr. *J. H.* bound on a trading Voyage in the *Black Boy*, when he says. 'Dispose not of all your *Europe* Goods in Contract to any particular Man, or Set of Merchants, it may be of very ill Consequence: 'Notwithstanding the *Hoppos* being privy 'to it, and pretending to oblige them to Performance; they'll go to the *Hoppo*, and tell 'him they have a very hard Bargain, the '*Europe* Goods lying on their Hands; and if 'you lay out your ready Cash with others, 'they can't comply with the Agreement, giving him a Sum of Money to set his Officers at your Factory Gate, or near it, to 'prevent other Merchants from entering. 'At first the *Hoppos* will deny any such Or-

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'ders to his People, and pretend to make Inquiry to punish them; but the Result will 'be, That 'tis to do you Justice, by preventing your Dealings with other Merchants; 'that he or they you agreed with, may be in 'a Capacity to comply with their Contract, 'which will be very indifferently, *&c.*

Some are absolutely against any Contract at all; supposing the Trade may be managed, as among the *Mallayans*, with ready Money. Others are such Lovers of it, as to leave themselves wholy in the Power of the Merchants, whom they choose to be subject to: But neither of these Extreams can suit the Character of a deliberate Man. If a *Madrass* Ship may be loaden without making a Contract; to compleat a *Europe* Cargo, so much Tea, and such large Quantitys, and different sorts of raw and wrought Silks are required, as cannot be got ready without it, and so far every one will allow it to be necessary. Nor do I see any Inconveniency in agreeing with the same Merchants for the grosser part of a Cargo, *viz.* Copper, Tutanague, Sugar-candy, Quicksilver, Vermillion, Camphir, *&c.* provided you do not precipitate Matters so, as to give more than you can buy for of other People; but in this have a particular Regard to your *Europe* Cargo, which you'll find the greatest Burthen to you. There is no Mystery in buying, any Body with ready

ready Money in a Mart full of Goods may meet with an easie Commerce and quick Dispatch; but how to sell, barter, or mix with Money your own Goods, requires the greatest Dexterity, and Niceness in Trade.

To mix $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ Silver with one of Goods, the old way of doing, is inconsistent with the good of your Stock; many having found to their Regret, that the same things could have been bought with the Money only of others: Therefore a down-right Sale, tho' you cannot get the full Value of them, or Barter for Goods in sight, is the best way to be free'd from the Vexactions you will otherwise labour under. Here observe, Lead, which is the chief Commodity, and the only one, the Company of late have got by, is always esteem'd as ready Money.

China-ware, Pictures, Fans, and Laquer'd-ware, are better bought out of the Shops than in Contract, unless you carry Musters from *England*, and can stay till a Parcel is got ready; for these it is proper to reserve a considerable Sum of Money, more than will clear the other Contracts, and Investments. By no means stint your self in Cash, but rather keep too much, than less than will serve your Occasions; for two Days industriously spent, after you have got a through Knowledge of the People, is time enough to invest 10000 Tale to Content.

Your

Your Factory being free for every one to bring in his Goods, according to the Chop *Comay*, you must expect to be daily visited by the greatest Sharpers in *China*; some with one thing, some another to sell; wherefore to deal with them, you should have your Wits about you, till you have detected two or three of the Ring-leaders, which for the future will check their roguish Spirits, and make others so apprehensive of your Conduct, as rarely to attempt what they find you are able to foil them in. Bargain for their Goods according to Appearance; if there is a Cheat, you may find it before they go, and expose them; or to make your Advantage of it, examine every part where the Defect may lie, before you pay for them, and when you have found the *Trick*, for fear of Justice, they will comply to any Terms you can propose: There is nothing like punishing a *China*-man in his Pocket. Unroll and measure the Silks; which are sometimes of two or three Colours, and often want a Yard or two in length. Never weigh your Silver by their Dotchins, for they have usually two Pair, one to receive, the other to pay by.

The late chief *Supracargo* of the *Todington*, says, ' A great many of these Fellows ' will drop into your Chamber one after another, under pretence of selling the Commoditys they bring with them, and seem to

'quarrel who ſhall ſhew firſt,and afford the 'beſt Penny-worths, on purpoſe to amuſe 'you, while others of their Comrades pilfer 'and ſteal in the mean time. Their long 'Coats favour this Deſign; nor want they 'Cunning or Boldneſs to attempt the moſt 'hazardous, and daring Enterprizes. He has alſo very well adviſed how to detect ſeveral other cunning Contrivances of the *Chineſe* at *Amoy*: Many of the *Cantoners* being of the ſame Stamp, it may as juſtly be apply'd to them; for tho' the head ſort of People may be void of other than juſt Deſigns; there are enough in mean Circumſtances, who had rather trick for Diverſion, and prove themſelves Maſters of the Faculty, than let their Hands be out of uſe, and honeſtly looſe the Slight, they have from their Cradles been acquiring.

'In weighing ſee the Beam is not one 'ſide longer than the other, and take an e'qual Number of Draughts of both Scales. 'Some have two Holes in the Ends of the 'Beam,or Notches for the Scales to hang in, 'which, as they are uſed, will augment or 'diminiſh the Weight; in others the Ends 'are to be let out, or ſhoved in, which has 'the ſame Effect. But the leaſt perceptible 'is, when the Nut, or Center of the Beam, 'whereby it hangs is made to ſlide; a quar'ter of an Inch added to one, and taken 'from the other ſide, will make a ſenſible

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'Alteration. In the Dotchin, an expert 'Weigher will cheat two or three *per Cent.* 'by placing and ſhaking the Weight, and 'minding the Motion of the Pole only, with- 'out any other Help. To detect theſe, 'the beſt way is to try every thing by your '*Engliſh* Weights, without the Aſſiſtance of 'any, but your own People. In fine Goods 'ballance the Scales often, and they will not 'ſtick Wax in the Bottom of them, which o- 'therwiſe they may attempt to do.

In Package be very wary: If you truſt to them it may be ill done, the Goods changed, or ſhort in Tale. They have formerly ſhewn a great deal of Cunning and Ingenuity in imitating Cheſts, Boxes, and Canaſters, in Shape, Mark, and even in Seals; and finding means to change them for the Originals; but of late they muſt have re-courſe to new Inventions, or make but a lame Hand of the Buſineſs: For they be-gin to be blown among *Europeans*, who by dear bought Experience, know them to be errrant Sharpers, and treat them as ſuch at Arms length. I have heard of Hams of Bacon, ſo well counterfeited in Wood, as to be ſold for real ones; an innocent Cheat, more to ſhew their Skill than hurt the Buy-er. In all Payments take Receipts, and mention on them where the *Chineſe* live, who receive the Money; which will make them have a Care how they deviate from

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their Agreements, and put bad Goods upon you: For, tho' they may be Rogues enough in their Hearts, they don't care to appear so in writing.

I shall next lay down a few general Directions for good Government in choosing, packing, and preserving several valuable Commoditys of this Country, *viz.*

Tea grows in *China*, *Tonqueen* and *Jappan*; but it is seldom or never exported from the two latter: If they want Skill to cure it, or that it is not so good in it self as the first sort, I know not. But Mr. *R. H——t*, who was a Factor for the Company when they traded to *Tonqueen*, assures me, large Quantitys of the Growth of that Kingdom may be yearly bought there. From *Canton* it is a profitable Commodity to all Parts of the World, where they have the Knowledge of it; especially green Tea. *Bohea* is of little Worth among the *Moors* and *Gentoos* of *India*, *Arrabs* and *Persians*; probably because they have not been used to it; that of 45 Tale, would not fetch the Price of green Tea of 10 Tale a Pecull.

Bohea is a long brown Leaf, which by Infusion makes the Water high colour'd like Beer: To it are attributed many Vertues that the Green wants, and I believe some of them are the Effects of a strong Imagination. There are several ways to know the good from the bad; but in general

ral the Judgment of the Buyer muſt direct. It ought to ſmell and taſt well, look all of a colour, and be very dry, criſp, and brittle. In hot Water the beſt opens ſooneſt, and the oftener it colours it, the ſtronger and better it is. Small black Leaves, and Dirt among it, are Signs of a bad ſort. *Singloe*, or common green Tea, is a ſmall Lead-colour'd Leaf, the beſt ſort has a freſh ſtrong Flavour peculiar to it ſelf. For Trial chew it, and the more it excels in Greenneſs the better it is; or put an equal Quantity of ſeveral ſorts into different ſiſable Pots of Water, and that which holds longeſt of a pale Amber Colour may juſtly be preferr'd; for, the worſt turns browniſh: Afterwards put freſh Waters to it, till it has quite loſt its Vertue, and then if none of the Leaves turn brown, or dark colour'd, you may depend on the Goodneſs of it, the contrary ſhewing it to be old, ill cured, and on the Decay.

Imperial or Bing Tea, is a large looſe Leaf of a very light Green when chew'd; and being infuſed, leaves the Water very pale: It yields a pleaſant Smell; but not ſo ſtrong as the *Singloe*, it is the lighteſt ſort of all, and takes up a great deal of room in a Ship: If it once looſes its Criſpneſs 'twill never recover, a Pecull of tough or damp Tea in *China* is not worth the Freight in *England*

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'Tis not enough to know and buy the beſt Tea: For, without good Management in its Package and Stowage on board, all your Care may be rendred fruitleſs. The Company are ſo ſenſible of this, that they have been more particular in their Orders to their *Supracargos* about it, than how to chooſe what is proper for them; the following Paragraph of their Inſtructions to *F. A. &c.* on the N. contains all that is neceſſary on that Head.

'Tea is a Commodity of that general Uſe 'here, and ſo nicely to be managed in its 'Package, to preſerve its Flavour and Vir-'tue, that you cannot be too careful in put-'ting it up: Take ſpecial Care therefore it 'be well cloſed in Tutanague, then wrap'd 'up in Leaves, and ſo put into good Tubs of 'dry, well ſeaſon'd Wood, made tight and 'cloſe enough, to preſerve it from all man-'ner of Scent, which it is very ſubject to im-'bibe, and thereby become of no value here: 'But you muſt be ſure that the Wood of your 'Tubs have no Scent, whether ſweet or un-'ſavory, that will ſpoil the Tea; ſo will 'Camphir, Musk, and all other ſtrong 'ſcented Commoditys; wherefore no ſuch 'Smell muſt come into the Ship, at leaſt near 'the Tea. For the like reaſon, take care the 'Tutanage be well cured of the Smell of the 'ſoldering Oyl before uſing. Bring no Tea 'in ſmall Pots, 'twill not keep. Be ſure the

'Tea

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'Tea you bring be very new, and the beſt of 'its ſort, remembring that in this and every other Commodity, the worſt pays as 'much Freight as the beſt, and many times 'the ſame Cuſtom. Keep the Tea in the cooleſt place of the Ship; what is put in the 'Hold, open the Hatches in fair Weather to 'give it Air, as often as you have Opportunity; but you will ſee by the Captains Inſtructions we have required that our Tea 'be ſtow'd between Decks, abaft the After-hatch-way with a bulk-Head, and a little 'gang-way made for Paſſage, which do you 'ſee done accordingly; it being now Peace, 'we are reſolved to diſpenſe with our old 'Order in this Particular, of ſtowing no 'Goods between Decks, when ſo great an 'Advantage will accrew, as the preſerving 'the Tea, a very conſiderable Article in the 'Profit and Loſs of that Commodity.

Quickſilver is beſt try'd by ſtraining thro' a white Cloth, three or four times double, or Shammy Leather; the beſt leaves no Droſs, nor Filth behind. Or ſet a little in a Spoon over the Flame of a Candle, and it will ſoon evaporate, leaving a white, yellow, or black Spot; and as it excels in the former, ſo is it pure and free from Lead, or other Mixture.

Vermillion in Cakes is not to be counterfeited, but it may be foul; the beſt is clean, flakey, and of a ſhining or glittering Crim-

ſon Colour, extraordinary heavy, and in large broad Pieces, or Lumps two or three Inches thick; never buy it in Powder; for then it is liable to Adulteration: It is of the ſame Value, and pays an equal Duty to the *Hoppos* with Quickſilver.

China Root ſhould be large, weighty, and ſound, without Worm-holes; white, or reddiſh within; but I know no Difference in its Goodneſs for the Colour. It grows in the Ground like Ginger or Potatos.

The beſt Rhubarb is firm and ſolid; but what comes from *China* is often deficient in both. I have been told thoſe glorious Colours, that we cannot come up to in dying of Silks, are chiefly owing to the Grounds they lay with the Juice of this Drug: After which the dry, and uſeleſs Root comes to our Hands. What Truth there is in it I cannot tell; but 'tis reaſonable to believe we ſhould one time or other meet with it pure as it comes from *Tibet*, ſince we could afford a better Price than the Dyers; yet having always fail'd in it, I chooſe to ſubſcribe in the Negative, ſo far as relates to the Sale after its Vertues are extracted.

Tonqueen Musk in Cod, is of a dark Brown or Liver colour, ſtrong ſcented, and appears in ſmall round Grains. If it proves gritty betwixt the Teeth 'tis naught, and an extraordinary Weight is Grounds for Suſpicion. A Bodkin or Scoop, which moſt

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most of the *China* Merchants have for that Purpose, will best discover the Mixtures of Sand, Lead, or what else may be used to increase the Weight. If 'tis mixt with Goat's Blood, 'twill not flame in burning like the true Musk, which leaves whitish or grey Ashes behind, instead of dirty dark ones. Old and decay'd Musk they never offer by it self; therefore examine the Parcel well, that none of a faded Colour be in it. It should not be quite dry, and if very moist it will loose much in Weight; therefore neither of the Extreams is advisable. A little Care will secure you what is really good, and without it you cannot expect the best of any thing. After all, I think you cannot meddle with a worse Commodity: For, considering the prime Cost, loss in drying, *China* Dutys, Freight, Custom in *England*, Company's Charges, and the Price it is at in *London*; you'll find there is not a Farthing to be got by it.

Raw Silk is so nice a Commodity, that 'tis a difficult Matter to judge within four or five *per Cent.* of its true Value. In general it should be found, that the in and outsides agree, that it be without Gum, and not damp, discolour'd, or damaged in any wise. It ought to be well pack'd to preserve it, and as close as may be to save Freight.

Wrought Silks are cheap and good, of innumerable Sorts, Fashions, Flowers and Prices;

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Prices: As Damasks, Sattins, Taffetas, Paunches, Pelongs *Tonqueen* and *Canton*, Gelongs, Gause, Gold flower'd Damasks, Velvets, Palampores, Embroiderys, *&c.* Sattins, and Damasks should be of brisk lively Colours, without Speck, Decay, or other Damage; And of Flowers in no wise resembling *European* Figures; They should be full Weight according to your Agreement, or the Price Currant hereafter. *Tonqueen* Pelongs are the finest; but those made at *Canton* are longer, and broader. White Paunches ought not to owe their Beauty to Brimstone, which may be try'd with a Fillip of one's Finger. Gelongs are a kind of Silk-crape, much used among the Officers in the Army and Navy for Neckcloths, of several Prices; but the finest turn to most Account: The Demand for them will scarce out-last the War; therefore it is a Commodity too precarious to deal largely in; for they are fit for little else that I know in *Europe*. The *Arrabs*, *Persians*, *Moors*, and *Gentoos* use them for Turbats, yet they'll fetch but a poor Rate at *Gombroon* or *Surat*, where I had the Trial of a Parcel. Guilt-Paper-flower'd Silks make a fine Shew till they are worn in the Wet, or damp'd with Sweat: Small Flowers, and the Paper not to appear much on the backside is all I can recommend. Velvets are of different Lengths and Breadths, and often

rotten

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rotten with Age, eſpecially Black. Palampores and Embroiderys are valued for their Largeneſs, Fineneſs, and Figures, which there's no Direction to be given in. *Nankeen* Goods are generally well made, and hold out the Lengths: Nor need you ſuffer in others, provided you merit the Character of a careful Man at firſt coming among them. Otherwiſe, any one that is ignorant of the Qualitys they ſhould have to be worth his Money, may be cheated. Pack every ſort in Cheſts by it ſelf; ſet the roll'd Pieces up on end, and wrap them all in Paper; leave a Note of the Contents on the Top, and burn your Mark in both Sides of the Cover.

Copper in Bars like Sticks of Sealing-wax, is better than in Plates; but the *Jappan* Copper is beſt of all: Tho' in *Gombroon*, and *Muskat* the Merchants make no Difference. The cloſer and redder it looks within, the better it is: There is no truſting to the outward Appearance; for being quenched in Urine, it receives a high red Colour, that may deceive you. It is uſually packt a Pecull in a Cheſt, cover'd with Matts, and bound with ſplit Rattans.

Allum, the beſt is clear, dry, and free from Dirt.

China Camphir is in ſmall white tranſparent Grains, a little bigger than Sea Sand; which being cloſe pack'd, and heated

ted in the Ships Hold, coagulate into a Lump before it comes home. In Chests or Tubs it will wast; therefore the best way is to bring it in *China* Jarrs, or Tutanague. *Borneo* Camphir is a different sort, mention'd in *Chap.* II.

Sugar, and Sugar-candy, are sorted into Head, Belly, and Foot, which bears each a Price proportionably greater than the other. *Cochinchina* affords of the latter the best in the World; being white, and as clear as Cristal. These are Commoditys, a little Experience will gain a thro' Knowledge in: Nor do I see how any one of the meanest Capacity can be cheated, unless he be very negligent.

Fans are in the greatest Perfection at *Nankeen*, from whence they are brought to *Amoy*, and this Market for Sale: There are great Quantitys made all over *China*; for, as *European* Women, so the Men in *China* use them; yet there is a sensible Difference in the Workmanship of them, both as to the Sticks and Paint. The People of *Amoy* having had the longest and greatest Commerce with us, know best what will please, and accordingly imploy the finest Workmen in the Provinces, and provide it against the Arrival of the *English* Ships; for which reason the best Pictures, Fans, Toys, and Laquer'd-ware, have always been brought from that Port: Several good *Laque* Men have

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have likewiſe removed themſelves thither; but of late they begin to draw away to *Canton*, and I believe as the Trade increaſes here, and declines to the Eaſtward, they will all follow the *Engliſh* Cuſtomers, and make this a Mart more famous than ever the other was for good Work; as it always excell'd in the Silk Manufactures. Before you go out learn what Siſe and Faſhion is moſt taking, and provide your ſelf accordingly.

Pictures are valued for the Livelineſs and Briskneſs of the Colours, Variety of Figures, and Care with Skill in drawing them. Odd Fancys always hit well; and in Truth, I never ſaw any thing grave, that was worth a Ruſh among them. They touch the Features with a heavy Hand, and the whole Work wants thoſe graceful Shades, *European* Painters ſo excel in. The Drawers of Laquer'd Eſcrutores, are proper Places to bring Fans and Pictures in.

Laquer'd-ware ſhould be without Specks, ſmooth, and of ſo ſhining a Black, that you may ſee your Face in it, the Figures in raiſed Work, and well done; the Bottoms, Sides, and Corners ſound, and nothing choſen but what is uſeful: The Gold-work ſhould not come off with ſlight rubbing; nor the Subſtance of Bowls, Baſons, *&c.* be too thick. The fineſt comes from *Jappan*, at ſo dear a Rate, that it will not turn to Account,

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count any more than the courſeſt, which our Artiſts can out-do: Therefore the beſt *China* is adviſable. Pack it tight in Cheſts or Boxes; leaſt it receives Damage by the Ship's Motion: For, the ſmalleſt part worn or rubb'd off, makes a great Alteration in the Value.

Purſelane, or *China*-ware is ſo tender a Commodity, that good Inſtructions are as neceſſary for Package as Purchaſe. The beſt of this too comes from *Jappan*, which the fine *Nankeen*-ware ſo well imitates, that it muſt be a Man of Judgment and Experience to diſtinguiſh one ſort from the other. The *Jappan* is the heavieſt, of the courſeſt Grain, and freeſt from accidental Specks or Riſings in the Bottom; has five or ſix regular Nobs, in large Pieces, which I never ſaw in the other; and the Gold and Colours are well laid on: But the Ground is ſeldom ſo white as the fine *China*. There is but little of it to be found in the Shops; therefore if you reſolve on a Parcel, inquire of the Merchants concern'd in that Trade, who, for ready Money, will afford it as cheap as they can: Yet too dear for our Market. The following ſorts, in what we call *Nankeen Jappan* will ſell to Account. Cups and Saucers of all Shapes and Sizes, as rib'd, ſcollop'd, and flower'd with Gold; Red, green, and blew, on white or purple Grounds with guilt Edges. Chocalate

Cups,

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Cups, ſome with one, and ſome two Ears, Sugar-boxes in Neſts, Cover'd Porringers with Handles, large Cream Cups with and without Covers, Mugs of ſeveral Sizes with Handles, large Caudle Cups with two Ears, long Spouts and Covers, Baſons of all Shapes and Sizes, Punch Bowls in Neſts, Monteths large and middle ſized, Plates in ſquares or round after the *Engliſh* Faſhion, Salvers of all Sizes, large Diſhes for Fruit, Tea Pots with ſtreight Spouts, and over Handles, Chamber-Pots, Garden-Pots with Ears, ſome very large for Trees, Caſe-bottles for cold Tea in ſquares, *&c.* which are in value according to their Fineneſs, and near Reſemblance to *Jappan.* I met with a Parcel of ſmall Bowls and Plates flower'd only with Gold, and others chequer'd with Gold and red Lines, which fetch'd a better Price than the fineſt *Jappan* in *Gombroon*, and I believe would here turn to the ſame Account. Of the common ſorts, Coffee-Cups, Chocalats, Fruit-Diſhes, and Plates blew flower'd, are in moſt Eſteem. Try every Piece with a ſmall Stick to diſcover the Cracks; and take nothing that has the leaſt Fire-flaw or Diſcolour: Elſe you may agree to be allow'd ſo much on the whole, or *per Cent.* for Damage. Some bring it in Tubs; as 'tis always packt in *China*, and others get Cheſts of about four to the Tun to ſave Freight;

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Freight; which, of ſtrong Boards, and well ſecured with Iron Hoops and Brattings, is the beſt way. Never fill up with Rice or Sago; 'twill break more than it is worth. I know not what Pepper Duſt may do, Mr. *J. G——h* adviſes to take it in at *Batavia* for that purpoſe. We pack'd about twenty Tuns with Paddy Chaſe; but it proved worſe than we expected. The beſt way therefore is to uſe ſoft Straw, as in *Perſia*, where they ſend it twenty Days Journey on Camels, without breaking a Piece.

Clock-work is in ſeveral Forms as Junks, Men, Women, Horſes, Deer, and the like; which I know not the Value of in *England*. If you buy any thing of this kind, ſee that the Work within be firm and good: For a Defect in the Movement renders the whole of no Value. Put them carefully up to prevent their tarniſhing in a damp Air; and always remember, uncommon Fancys bring moſt Profit.

Soy comes in Tubs from *Jappan*, and the beſt *Ketchup* from *Tonqueen*; yet good of both ſorts, are made and ſold very cheap in *China*. Buy none but what is right, which you are likelier to meet with among the Merchants than Shop-keepers. The beſt way is to agree by the Catty; for the Tubs are ſeldom or never full: But if they will not hearken to it, try which are the heavi-

eſt,

eſt, and refuſe all that are not likely to contain the Quantity they ought; draw it off immediately, and ſecure it in Bottles: Therefore in your Paſſage thither ſave as many as you can; for, I know not a more profitable Commodity.

Borax, or Tincall refined, is much like Allum.

Lapis Lazuli comes from the Northern Parts of *China* and *Thibet*, and is of a moſt pure Purple, with Specks and ſmall Streaks of Gold in it. 'Tis ſaid, the Fire will not diminiſh its Luſtre.

Galingal that is clean, and not Worm-eaten, is good to fill up with.

Tutanaque is a kind of courſe Tin in Oblong Pieces five or ſix to a Pecull. I never knew but one ſort, and that generally betwixt 3½ and 4 Tale a Pecull. *Quedah* and *Jahore* on the Coaſt of *Malacca* afford plenty of it.

Beſides the proper Produce of *China*, here are ſeveral Eaſtern Commoditys imported, which may be worth while to inquire after; for ſometimes the Price is ſo low, that they are to be bought cheaper than where they grow.

Aquala Wood is from *Champa*, *Cochinchina*, *Cambogia*, *Borneo*, *Timore*, &c. whence their Junks bring it in return for the Goods they carry with them. A great part of the *Chineſe* Religion lying in burn-

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ing of Incense to their Gods, here is always a Demand for it. The best is of a dark Colour, with whitish Streaks on the outside, full of Gum, and affords an odoriferous Smell in the Fire. It would formerly fetch a good Price in *Mocho*; but of late 'tis dearer in *Canton*, than any Port to the W. of *Zaylon*; 'Tis a very nice Commodity. We took in a considerable Parcel for the Company at *Batavia*; and lost a great deal by it at *Gombroon*.

Tin from *Pegu*, *Jahore*, &c. in Gants, or small Pieces of two or three Pounds, bears the best Price. There is another sort in Slabs of 50 or 60 *l.* each, but that is of less Value: We sold one with another for about 9½ Tale *per* Pecull.

Cambogia, of a deep Yellow, or Gold Colour in Rolls comes from *Cochinchina*, *Cambogia*, &c.

The best *Benjamin* is like white Marble, the middle sort is solid and black, but the worst is fowl, loose, spungy, and of a dark rusty Colour. It is generally in large Cakes of 50 or 60 *l.* weight, pack'd in ordinary Matts, but for *Europe* it ought to be secured in Chests; it comes from the *Sindy* and *Spice* Islands.

Putchuck, or *Costus Dulcis* should have a Violet Smell, be large and bright.

Sago from the *Philipine* and *Spice* Islands; the best is in small Grains, and keeps in a clear

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clear ſeparate Subſtance when it is boil'd.

Stick-lack, the beſt is well cover'd with Gum, high colour'd, and clear, from *Pegu*; what comes from *Vizagapatam* is not near ſo good.

Sanguis Draconis in Drops. See the Colour by rubbing it on white Paper.

Long-pepper and Cubebs ſhould be free from Duſt and Worms.

Birds Neſts come from *Borneo*, the *Maluccas*, *Cambogia* and *Cochinchina*; the beſt is white, clear, and clean.

Cardamums ſhould be white, and full of Seeds; I believe the *Chineſe* get them from *Cambogia*, *Cochinchina*, or ſome part of the Bay of *Siam*; for they trade to no Port W. of *Acheen*.

Black and white Pepper; ſeveral ſorts of Caſſia's, Turtle-ſhell, Ivory, Aſſafætida, Galbanum, and almoſt all ſorts of Drugs, which Circumſpection and Care will ſoon lead you to a thro' Knowledge of, are imported. From their Book of Rates, I have a Liſt of what Goods are brought to, and exported from this Port; ſome of which I am not qualified to direct in; therefore I ſhall content my ſelf with having mention'd the moſt conſiderable for a *Europe* Cargo, and proceed with a few Inſtructions for Gold, according to the moſt ingenious Mr. *Thomas Lovell*, the unfortunate *Jo. Hynmers*, and from my own Experience.

Gold is a Metal of ſuch Value, that a ſmall Miſtake in its Fineneſs may be two or three *per Cent.* Loſs to the Buyer. The *Chineſe* reckon by Touches 100 is full fine, and equal to 24 Carracts *Engliſh*; wherefore a Set of Touches with Silver Allay, from 50 to 100 Touch, riſing gradually as you are able to diſcern the Difference of Colours on a Touch Stone, would be a great Help; tho' it muſt be a nice Judgment to diſtinguiſh to a Touch (or 100th part).

On Board the *Loyal Cooke*, the Company had an Eſſay Maſter to try their Gold at *Amoy*; but the Merchants of *Canton* will allow of no ſuch Practice.

Gold-makers (as they are commonly call'd) caſt all the Gold, that comes thro' their Hands, into Shoos of about 10 Tale weight, or 12 *oz.* 2 *dwt.* 4 *gr.* of an equal Fineneſs: As one makes them 93 Touch, another is famous for 94, *&c.* A private Mark is ſtampt in the Sides, and a piece of printed Paper paſted to the middle of them, by which every one's Make is known; as our Cutlers, and other Mechanicks do in their Trades. Both Ends of the Shoos are alike, and bigger than in the middle, with thin Brims riſing above the reſt, whence the upper ſide ſomewhat reſembles a Boat; From the middle, which in cooling ſinks into a ſmall Pit, ariſe Circles one within another, like the Rings in the Balls of a Man's Fingers,

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gers, but bigger: The ſmaller and cloſer theſe are the finer the Gold is. When Silver, Copper, or other Metal is incloſed in caſting, as ſometimes you may meet with it in ſmall Bits, the Sides will be uneven, knobby, and a Riſing inſtead of Sinking in the Middle: Sometimes they make it not above 50 or 60 Touch, and guild it four or five times over; ſo that relying on our ſmooth Stones, you are liable to be impoſed on: Therefore I look on the rougher ones that are uſed by the *Banians* of *Indoſtan*, with a Ball of Black Wax, to be the beſt: But for want of theſe raiſe the Sides with a Graver, or cut it half through with a Chizel, and break the reſt; whence you may ſee the Colour and Grain, and eaſily detect their Fraud; ſhould you cut it quite thro', the Chizel will ſo draw the Gold over the Allay, that you can learn nothing by it. This they'll not willingly permit, but on the contrary, be affronted at a Requeſt, that ſhews ſo great a Diſtruſt of them: Therefore the beſt way is to make a Bargain before you begin the Trial, and you may manage them afterwards as you will. They are call'd after the Makers Names, or from the Places whence they come; but I think the former; for, there is a great deal made at *Pekin*; but none of that Name. *Chuja* and *Chuckja* are 93 Touch. *Tingza*, *Shing*, and *Guanza* 94. Of theſe the former turn to

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the beſt Account. *Sinchupoa* and *Chuchepoa* are reckon'd 96 and 95 Touch. The *Chineſe* in Gold and Silver (whom, for the Generality of the People, I look on as the beſt acquainted with, and moſt knowing in thoſe Metals of any Nation in the World) always reckon one Touch finer than it really is, and will allow you ſo in the Receipt of Money. Gold in Bars or Ingots comes chiefly from *Cochinchina* and *Tonqueen*, and differs in Fineneſs from 75 to 100 Touch. 'Tis of ſeveral ſizes, and eaſier much than the Shoos to be counterfeited; which the foregoing Rules may fortify you againſt.

Mr. *L—ll*, who was *Supracargo* on a conſiderable Freight in the *Stretham* for this Port: In the Beginning of *September*, contracted with *Leanqua*, *Empſaw*, and *Anqua*, for 20000 Tale in Gold. 10000 Tale at ½ under, and 10000 at ½ above Touch, which made it Touch for Touch one with another. At that time he might have agreed for as much more at the ſame Price; but apprehending he had already gone above the Market, he defer'd it till the End of *October*, and then was forced to buy at 12 and 13 above Touch. Yet it afterwards fell to 7 above, and ſo we left it. The Queen's large Inveſtments for *Madraſs* made it riſe, and the Arrival of ſeveral Junks with great Quantitys from *Cochinchina* lower'd it 5 or 6 *per Cent.* I

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don't queſtion but the chief *Supracargo* of the *Kent*, whom I eſteem the beſt Judge of the *China* Trade in *England*, had it at Touch for Touch after we were gone. This I relate to ſhew, that Gold is as unſettled a Commodity as any in *China*.

Whatever you buy, at ſo much *per* Piece, Pecull, *&c* you are to pay in Silver 94 Touch, which is really but 93. as you'll find in adjuſting your Account Cuſtoms with the *Hoppos*, who will not make the uſual Allowance of a Touch as the Merchants do, except you pay in Dollars, which he may take at 95.

Bargains for Gold are always ſo many Tale weight of Currant Silver, 94 Touch for 10 Tale weight of Gold, reckoning ſo many Tale as it touches; and adding or deducting as you agree for over or under Touch. As, a Shoo weighing 10 Tale, Touch 97 at Touch for Touch amounts to 97 Tale of Currant Silver of 94 Touch. Ten Tale weight Touch 93 at 7 above Touch amounts to 100 Tale Currant Silver. Tale 10, Touch 94 at 3 under, amounts to 91 Tale Currant Silver of 94.

Formerly they uſed to ſell for *Siſee*, or Silver full fine; but of late the Method is alter'd. 10 Tale of Gold 93 fine, ſold for 94 Tale weight of *Siſee* Silver is 7 above Touch. 10 Tale of Gold 100 Touch, ſold for 94 Tale *Siſee* Silver is Touch for Touch. 10 Tale of Gold Touch 94 for 100 *Siſee*, is 12$\frac{4}{7}$ above.

above. To reduce *Sisee* into Currant Silver, multiply by 100, and divide by 94. The *Hoppos* divide by 93. All the Eastern People allay their Gold with Silver, therefore a Copperish Hue is Grounds for Suspicion. The coursest, or Gold of the lowest Touch is most advisable: For, in a parting Essay you get all the Silver that is mixt with it for nothing, *viz.* 80 Tale weight Touch 58, is 58 Tale of pure Gold, and 22 Tale of Silver Allay, which you pay not a Farthing for. Mr. *Hynmers*, before he had ever been in *China*, advised well on this Head; therefore I shall insert his own Words, from a Letter to Mr. *J. N——s*.

'Our Gold in *England* in the Essay Account; that which is pure Fine without Allay, is said to be 24 Carracts fine; and what is said to be less, as *English* Standard or *Guinny* Gold 22 Carracts fine, is so many Parts of 24 pure fine Gold, and the rest is Allay, and so for any other. Again, what is said to be 18, 19, 20, or 21 Carracts fine, is so many Parts in 24 fine Gold, and the remaining part, that makes up the 24, is Allay: Now, in *China* their Essay Account is divided into 100 Parts, and what is pure fine without Allay, is 100 Waters or Touches, equal to our 24 Carracts fine, and so for any other. What is said to be 94 or 95 Touches fine, is so many Parts pure fine, and the Remainder, that makes

'up

'up 100, is Allay. How these Essay Accounts are adjusted together, you'll find in the Table I gave you; and if you cannot get Touches made according to those Directions, that Table, with *English* Touches for every Grain from 20 Carracts upwards, will stand you in stead. The Allay of *China* for Gold ought to be all Silver; but sometimes they'll mix some Copper with the Silver, they put in for Allay, and sometimes all Copper instead of Silver, which will cause a great Alteration in the Colour of the Gold; making it look, and touch higher than it really is 1½ or 1¼, and sometimes 2 *per Cent.* yet being a little used to Gold, this is easily known: For, the Copper Allay makes the Gold look of a reddish yellow Colour, and the Silver Allay will make the Gold look of a most pure bright Yellow, a little Pale. You only want a little Practice to confirm you in this; and if you have Touches made with the three different Allays I mention'd (Copper, Copper and Silver, and Silver) you cannot be easily deceiv'd with the Copper Allay. Now the Use of your Touch-stone: You should during the Term of your Voyage, especially a Month or two before you arrive at *China*, often practice your Touches, rubbing them on your Stone one by another, till you can know the Difference, which your con-

'stantly doing will confirm you in. When 'your Touch-stone is fill'd, you may clear 'it by rubbing it with a Piece of fine 'Charcole and Oyl, or fine Emery Pow-'der and Oyl, or Scuttle-fish Bone; but re-'member the smoother you rub the Stone, 'the better will your Touches appear on it, 'and to wash the Oyl well off after clean-'ing: For, the Touches will not take well 'the Stone being Oily. And after you 'have at any time rubb'd your Touch, and 'Gold on it, lick it over with your Tongue, 'and it makes it appear the better to know 'the Difference. If you continually practice, 'and mind these Directions, it will not be 'an easy matter to deceive you in that Com-'modity, or put a false Piece upon you: 'Tho' I must confess there's no way so 'sure, certain, or so much to be confided 'in as an Essay by Fire, both for Gold and 'Silver, *&c.*

Gold, by the Laws of the Country is forbidden to be exported; yet the *Mandareens* themselves will sometimes help you to it. Ten Tale weight of Gold, Touch 92 bought at Touch for Touch (the most governing Price) amounts to 111 *oz.* 8 *dwt.* 5 *gr.* Currant Silver; at 5 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Ounce, is 30 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* for which you have 12 *oz.* 2 *dwt.* 4 *gr.* worth about 4 *l.* an Ounce in *London*, is 48 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* and makes upward of 58 *per Cent.* Profit.

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Silver in any Form passes Currant by Weight instead of Money, reckoning from a Tale decimally to the smallest Matter imaginable, *viz.* 10 Mace make a Tale, of Troy 1 *oz.* 4 *dwt.* 5 *gr.* Ten *Candareens* a Mace of 2 *dwt.* 10 *gr.* and 10 Cash a *Candareen*; which are likewise the Basis or Foundation of their greater Weights for Merchandize. 16 Tale are 1 Catty; for Coral, Musk, Amber, *Borneo* Camphir, and other fine Goods, 100 Cattys are a Pecull, of Troy Weight. 161 *l.* 5 *oz.* 5 *dwt.* 20 *gr.* is nearest 132 *l.* 11 *oz.* Avoirdupoize; which is their biggest Weight for gross Goods. In Payments made with Tankards, Dishes, Bowls, Basons, Plates, Spoons, and Silver Porringers, they will cut a Piece out of the Sides of what they think is not so fine as you would have them take it for, and try it immediately by Essay; and afterwards, if you agree in the Touch, reduce it into Currant Silver, by multiplying the Quantity by the Touch, and dividing the Produce by 94, *viz.* 500 Tale, Touch 96, is Tale 510. 6 *ms.* 3 *can.* 8 *ca.* Pillar Dollars are often reckon'd at 96½, which is 1½ *per Cent.* better than *Mexico*, or Long Dollars: Tho' in other Parts of the World, as among the *Mallayans*, and at *Mocho* they are not so much esteem'd: Captain *H——t* says, they are above 5 *per Cent.* worse at the latter, than *Mexico* or *Sevil* Pieces. Rupees pass Currant for *Sisee*,

English

English Crowns for Currant Silver, or 94; tho' really they are but 92½, Abassees of *Persia* for 93½, Ducatoons 97½, and *Lyon*, *Dutch* Dollars for 65 to 75. Some will not meddle with them at any rate.

By no means suffer even the best among them to have your Chests of Treasure home, before you have weigh'd and agreed on the Contents. I never knew one so deliver'd; but there was sufficient Cause of Complaint after: For, Dollars either wanted two or three Tale in Weight, or had several bad ones among them, and Ingots seldom came within one or two of the Touch they were charged at in the Invoice. They are well acquainted with our Goldsmiths Mark; therefore old Plate so distinguish'd is the most profitable Silver you can carry with you, when Dollars are dear. All the Money receiv'd for the Emperour's Customs is refined to *Sisee*, and run into Shoos like the Gold. The common People do the same with uneven Pieces, except a few Bits, which they keep as small Money for Exchange; but Dollars are worth more in Specie, than when they are melted down: These the Sharpers of the Country, as our Coiners in *England*, imitate to Admiration; and will sell, or exchange them for half their Weight in good Silver: I know one or two who brought some of them to *Malacca*, and got 50 *per Cent*. by the Cheat:

They

They are like the *Mexico* or *Sevil* Pieces, which may be one Reason why the Pillar Dollars are most esteem'd.

All the coin'd Money they have are Pettys or Cash, 10 of which are a *Candareen* as afore; they are as broad as our Farthings, stampt with Characters instead of an Effigie, and have a Hole thro' the middle to be strung by. I do not think it is a lawful Coin; for, Men of Trade and Business will not take them on any Account: But Porters and other Labourers pass them one among another by Consent. Every one has a *Chopchin*, and *Dotchin* to cut and weigh Silver; some of them are so dexterous with the former, that they'll cut 3 or 4 *Mace* from a Crown or Dollar, to a *Candareen*. I brought of both sorts with me, but don't think them comparable to our Shears and Beams for the Purpose.

While your Goods are providing, some in Contract, others by industriously seeking among the Merchants up and down the City, the *Hoppos*, *Chunquans*, and other Officers will be often visiting your Factory, for the sake of *European* Entertainments, which they admire; for the Sack, they are generally treated with, and the Hopes of squeezing Presents more or less from you. At these Intercourses you can't be too courteous: Let them drink what they will; but have a Care of Gifts: For the Reasons before-

fore-mention'd. Spare not Muſick, nor ſweet Words; for they coſt nothing, and are what you cannot well be without: If your Liberality could procure an immediate Diſpatch, there would be ſome Senſe in it: But ſeeing by ſeveral Inſtances, they have always been more ſevere, and importunate with free, or, I may ſay, profuſe *Supracargos*, than others; I am fully perſwaded there is no Neceſſity for making half the Preſents, I have ſeen charged in the Company's Accounts. The *Hoppos* will be as forward as you can deſire, in ſending your *Europe* Cargo a Shore; but have Excuſes enough to delay your ſhipping off and diſpatch. About a Week after your Ship is mored at *Vampo*, they'll come on Board with a large Retinue; ſome Weighers, ſome Secretarys, ſome for his immediate Attendance, and ſome for Curioſity. After they have been treated with *Europe* Liquors, and you have diſcours'd about indifferent Affairs, they'll open your Hatches, which you'll have chopt or ſeal'd up immediately after your Anchoring there, and begin to take an account of, and deliver your Goods into Boats, provided for that Purpoſe: In two or three Days time at furtheſt, you'll have a clear Ship, and then all the Boats together ſcull away for the Factory: Unleſs you would have it otherwiſe order'd. When you begin to unload, they may be

both

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both on Board; but the next Day you'll be troubled with one only, and that not for a Conſtancy, he reſigning his Charge oftentimes to the *Chunquans*, while he retires in his own Boat to ſome Diſtance from the Ship, to ſolace himſelf at your Coſt, which is one of the laſt Accounts you'll have from your Linguiſts: In the Night the Maſt of his Boat is hung with Lights, one above another very prettily. They have ſeveral Boats on the River with Waiters, to prevent the ſtealing of Cuſtom, whom you ought always to be civil to; let them come on Board as often as they are minded, and after 5 or 6 times fruitleſs Endeavours, they will be indifferent whether they ſearch or not. Within half a Mile of *Vampo* is a Watch-houſe, and two or three ſmall Boats kept for the ſame Purpoſe. Our Sailers, when there was no body to govern in the Pinnace, would often row on Board before the Officers could come up with them: A Practice that ſhould not in the leaſt be countenanced; for it makes a great Noiſe to no purpoſe, and has often Complaints attending it. Your Goods may lie in the Factory as long as you pleaſe, before they are deliver'd to the Merchants; but when that time comes, the *Hoppos* muſt be preſent to take an Account of ſeveral Particulars, they could not have the Conveniency of examining on Board, and therefore are chopt

or

or ſeal'd up with a printed Paper, you cannot deceive them in. If before or after the general Delivery you want to ſend away Broad-cloth, Perpetuanos, *&c.* the *Chunquans* with the *Hoppos* Leave will take the Contents.

When your Contracts are comply'd with, Cheſts, Canaſters, *&c.* mark'd, and you are provided with every thing elſe you ſtand in need of; 'tis high time to think of proſecuting your Voyage; but nothing can be done without the Preſence of the *Hoppos*, who know you begin to be uneaſy, and will therefore ſtand off, till a handſome Preſent brings them about: I know no way to avoid it, therefore when you are once at work in clearing the Factory, have as many Cooleys or Porters to carry Goods to the Boats as you can well manage, and preſs them not to leave you till all is done: But if that will not do, another Preſent will bring you to the finiſhing Stroke, I mean the Chops for Diſpatch, which likewiſe muſt be got with a Bribe. You are not obliged to ſend all your Goods down at once; but I recommend it as the beſt way to ſave Charges, and a double Trouble in garding it: For, ſhould it go without ſome of your own People in every Boat, to prevent Imbezilments, you may be a Sufferer by the Diſhoneſty of the Boatmen: Admoniſh them againſt drinking on their

their Charge; but above all, not to ſhew too great a Diſtruſt of thoſe they are to have an Eye over: For that alone is Provocation enough to tempt a *Chineſe* to ſhew his Cunning. Your Pinnace ſhould likewiſe go with them to ſee that no ſmall Boats come on Board, by which they may ſend away their ſtolen Goods, and ſo put it out of your Power to convict them, when they come to be diſmiſt. After all, the *Hoppos*, and Merchants Authority, whom you trade with, are the beſt Security againſt Attemps of this Nature: For I have had ſo many Storys and Accounts of their exquiſite Craft, in wheedling thoſe, they have had Deſigns upon, that I think it almoſt impoſſible, out of anyone Ship's Company in *India*, to pick enough ſenſible, and careful Fellows, qualified in ſuch a Buſineſs, to reſiſt their inſinuating Wiles. Their Subtilty is ſo deep, and Faces ſo well fitted for Diſſimulation, that there is nothing to be learnt from their Looks.

All things being on Board, you want only your Diſpatches to be gone, theſe are two or three large Sheets of Paper finely ingroſſed, and ſign'd by the *Hoppos*, to certifie to the Officers, whom you may meet with going down the River, and at *Bocho Tygris*, that you have paid the Dutys, and otherwiſe demean'd your ſelves as you ought. Your Linguiſts know of what Importance

L theſe

these are, and therefore will endeavour to detain them in their Hands, till they have brought you to Terms you little dreamt of before, in which they vary, as they see you are to be wrought on: You'll find them insolent, and extravagant enough; tho' till now, they have shewn the greatest Condescension in all things. Then is your time to coaks and wheedle; but they have already had so many *English* Tricks play'd them in this Respect, that 'twill be a difficult Matter to pass a new one upon them. There are other ways to prevent Inconveniencys of this kind; keep fair with the *Cophangs* or Secretarys, and if possible, get the Chops deliver'd into your own Hands without the Linguists Knowledge; or, if that will not do, apply to the *Hoppos*, as soon as you have learnt they are given out, which is a sure way to baffle them. For, these *Mandareens*, having now no further Gain in view, will be as much against the Linguists, as formerly they were untoward to you; they think these Fellows get too much, and will no longer countenance them, than their own Interest is concern'd.

The Captain ought to provide himself with good Pilots and Tow-boats, for the Ship's safety in going up and down the River.

The Prices governing in Trade, and an Account of the Customs of the Port, I shall insert in the following Price Currant, conclude

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clude this Chapter with proper Importations, and Tables for *Canton*, and refer to the next; for the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Remarks on ſeveral Particulars, to pleaſe thoſe, who ſeek rather for Novelty than Profit; and thence can have but a poor Entertainment in Matters wholly Merchantile.

Goods uſually imported from *Europe* are, Bullion, Cloths, Clothraſh, Perpetuano's, and Camblets of Scarlet, black, blew, ſad and violet Colours, which are of late ſo lightly ſet by; that to bear the Dutys, and bring the prime Coſt, is as much as can reaſonably be hoped for. Lead turns to the beſt Account; beſides which, I know of nothing that is worth while to concern the Ship's Stock in. A private Trader may carry Coral in Branches, clear Amber-beads, Flint-ware thin, and according to their Muſters for Samſhoo Cups and Bottles, ordinary Horſe Piſtols with guilt Barrels, Sword Blades of about 14 *s*. *per* Dozen, Spectacles ſet in Horn of about 2 *s*. 6 *d*. *per* Dozen, Clocks and Watches of a good Appearance, but of ſmall Price, and any new Whim, that has not been carry'd thither before, which if he can get a Shore without paying the Dutys, he may make a better Voyage than with all Silver; otherwiſe the Charge, and Trouble will be more than the Profits can countervail.

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Price Courant, Canton, *with the Emperour's Customs*, December 1704.

	Price.			*Custom.*				
	Ta.	*ms*	*ca.*	*Ta*	*ms*	*ca.*	*ca.*	
Allum *per* Pecull	1	.	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aquala Wood, 30 *per* Pecull to	150	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Broad Cloth ordinary *per* Yard	—	9	—	—	1	5	—	—
Benjamin course *per* Pecull	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Borax *per* Pecull	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphir *Acheen* Head *per* Catty	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Camphir *Acheen* Belly *per* Catty	5	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
Camphir *Acheen* Foot *ditto*	4	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
Camphir *China* best *per* Pecull	17	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
China Root *ditto*	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Copper *Canton* *ditto*	10	9	—	—	4	—	—	—
Copper *Jappan* *ditto*	12	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
China-ware, *viz.*								
Coffee-Cups ordinary *per* Mill, 4 Tale to	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	*pr* Pl.
Sneakers and Plates *per* 100 Pair, 6 Tale to	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Coffee-Cups with Saucers *per* 100 Pair 2 Tale to	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Large Dishes each	—	1	7	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Bowls and Dishes *per* Pair	—	1	7	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
For *Surat* and *Mocho* Cups with Stands *per* Mill.	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Poringers *per* 100	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Small blew Fruit-Dishes each	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Nests of 5 fine Dishes	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Nests of 3 Sugar-Pots ordinary	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Rose-water Bottles *per* 100	1	8	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Spoons *per* Mille	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Jappan Jars *per* Pair	5	5	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Course jars *per* Pair	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*

	Price.			Custom.				
	Ta.	ms	ca.	Ta	ms	ca.	ca.	
Ditto worst sort and less *per* Pair	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Galingal *per* Pecull	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Gause *per* Piece 3 Mace to	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Gelongs 9 *ms. per* Piece to	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Hams of Bacon *per* Pecull	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	*ditto*
Ivory the best *per ditto*	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laquer'd-ware, according to its Goodness	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	*ditto*
Lead *per* Pecull	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Musk, *Tonqueen* in Cod *per* Catty	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	*pr*Cy
Myrh *per* Pecull	18	5	—	1	2	3	—	*pr* Pl
Nurses Skins each	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	each
Olibanum *per* Pecull	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	*pr*Pl
Putchuck *ditto*	14	—	—	—	7	5	—	*ditto*
Perpetuanoes *per* Piece	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	*pr*Ps
Prospective Glasses each	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	each
Paunches white and narrow *per* Piece	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	*pr*Pl.
Paunches colour'd, and stronger *per* Piece	—	6	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Pelongs *Canton* best *ditto*	1	6	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Pelongs ordinary *ditto*	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Pelongs Book, *Tonqueen ditto*	1	5	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Quicksilver *per* Pecull	45	—	—	1	2	—	—	*ditto*
Rattans *per* Pecull of 6 Bundles	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Raw Silk *per* Pecull 120 to	160	—	—	1	8	—	—	*ditto*
Red-wood *per ditto*	2	5	—	—	9	—	—	*ditto*
Rhubarb head *ditto*	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Rhubarb ordinary *ditto*	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Rhubarb worst sort *ditto*	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Rosam Alloes *ditto*	43	5	—	3	2	—	—	*ditto*
Sattins *pz.* 18 to 33 Tale 3 Tale *per* Piece to	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Sherks Finns *per* Pecull	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Sticklaque *Pegu ditto*	8	5	—	—	4	—	—	*ditto*
Sticklaque *Vizagapatam ditto*	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	*ditto*
Sugar finest *ditto*	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Sugar ordinary *ditto*	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Sugar-candy *ditto*	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Sugar-candy *Cochinchina dit.*	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	*ditto*
Sweet-meats several sorts *di.*	3	8	—	—	3	6	—	*ditto*

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	Price. Ta.	ms	ca.	Custom. Ta	ms	ca.	ca.	
Taffetys *pz.* 27 Tale *per* Piece	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Taffetys narrow *pz.* 20 Tale *ditto*	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	*ditto*
Tea Bohee from 10 Tale *per* Pecull to	50	—	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Tea Green from 10 Tale *ditto* to	50	—	—	—	2	—	—	*ditto*
Tutanague *ditto*	3	9	—	—	3	—	—	*ditto*
Tin in Pigs and Gants *ditto*	9	6	—	—	8	—	—	*ditto*
Tygers Skins drefs'd each	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	each
Velvet *per* Piece from 3 Tale to	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	*pr* Pi
Vermillion in Stone *per* Pecull	45	—	—	1	2	—	—	*ditto*
Umbrellas each 5 Candareens to	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	each

Price of Stores, Provisions, Herbs, Roots, &c. of use to Stewards of Factorys, and Surgeons of Ships.

	Ta	ms	ca.	ca
Apricot Kernels *per* Catty	—	1	5	—
Bamboo Cotts for Servants each	—	1	—	—
Beef *per* Catty	—	—	2	—
Brafs-work in Hinges, Plates, *&c.* *per* Catty	—	1	8	—
Bread for Sea *per* Pecull	3	—	—	—
Candles *per* Catty	—	—	4	—
Chairs the common fort each	—	1	—	—
Charcole *per* Pecull	1	5	—	—
Chefnuts *per* Catty	—	—	2	5
China Ink for marking *ditto*	—	2	—	—
Confect. Okeaw *ditto*	6	—	—	—
Crabs *ditto*	—	—	3	—
Ducks *ditto*	—	—	3	—
Fifh *ditto*	—	—	2	5
Flower fine, *ditto*	—	—	1	4
Fowls *ditto*	—	—	3	—
Flo. Leanfo-e *ditto*	—	4	—	—
Fruc. Pimo *ditto*	1	2	—	—
Fruc. Chuiango-n *ditto*	—	5	—	—

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	Ta	ms	ca.	ca.
Fruc. Zuquansu *ditto*	—	3	—	—
Fruc. Lynso-o *ditto*	—	2	—	—
Fruc. Sougin *ditto*	—	8	—	—
Geese *ditto*	—	—	3	5
Goat Mutton *ditto*	—	—	4	5
Gran. Shoozee *ditto*	—	8	—	—
Gran. Upan *ditto*	—	3	—	—
Hockshoo *per* Pot	—	—	3	—
Herba Quaisiong *per* Catty	—	2	5	—
Insect. Zentu and Shanke-a *ditto*	—	6	—	—
Iron-work, as Hoops, *&c. ditto*	—	—	3	2
Jujubees *ditto*	—	—	8	—
Ketchup *per* Catty	—	—	1	2
Lamp Oyl *ditto*	—	—	3	5
Levets red for Coverleds each	—	4	—	—
Liquorish retail *per* Catty	—	1	—	—
Lymes, Pairs, Oranges, Plumbs *ditto*	—	—	1	—
Milk *ditto*	—	—	1	5
Nails *ditto*	—	—	4	3
Nankeen Wine *per* Pot	—	—	3	—
Nankeen best Wine in large Jarrs each	1	—	—	—
Oyl'd Paper, largest sort for Package *per* Sheet	—	—	2	5
Paddy Chafe for Package *per* Pecull	—	—	2	—
Paper finest for writing *per* Sheet	—	—	—	5
Paper ordinary brown for Package *per* Mille	—	6	—	—
Pepper retaile *per* Catty	—	—	7	—
Pork *ditto*	—	—	3	—
Radix Pasoling, and Wino-e *ditto*	—	4	—	—
Radix Chansang *ditto*	—	1	—	—
Radix Chawsow and Hoan Liu *ditto*	—	3	—	—
Radix Shaw o-o *ditto*	—	2	—	—
Radix Pean Maw *ditto*	—	3	—	—
Radix Mantong and Nausjew *ditto*	—	4	—	—
Radix Hokiew and Kuso-e*q* *ditto*	—	6	—	—
Rice from 4 Mace *per* Pecull to	—	8	—	—
Samshoo *per* Catty	—	—	1	5
Sheep's Mutton, *ditto*	—	—	6	—
Semen Nusu *ditto*	—	3	—	—
Semen Pawtow *ditto*	—	5	—	—
Semen Heechu *ditto*	—	6	—	—
Verdegrease *ditto*	—	1	5	—
Vinegar *ditto*	—	—	1	2
Woollen Caps ordinary each	—	—	2	—

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The Emperour's Customs on several Goods, not mention'd in the Price Currant.

	Ta	ms	ca.	ca.
Amber 5 Mace *per* Catty to	1	—	—	—
Aquala Wood, 1 Tale 5 *ms. per* Pecull to	12	—	—	—
Beetle, or Arek Nut, *ditto*	—	—	7	—
Birds Nests 2 Tale *ditto* to	4	—	—	—
Branch Coral head *per* Catty	1	—	—	—
Ditto second, third, and worst sorts, 5 *ms* to	—	6	—	—
Brimstone *per* Pecull	—	1	—	—
Buffalos Horns *ditto*	—	1	—	—
Canton, red and blew Paint *ditto*	—	6	—	—
Canton, green Paint *ditto*	—	8	—	—
Canton, yellow Paint *ditto*	1	5	—	—
Cardamums *ditto*	1	4	—	—
Cinamon *ditto*	1	5	—	—
Cloves *ditto*	2	—	—	—
Coco-nuts *per* 100	—	—	5	—
Cotton *per* Pecull	—	1	5	—
Cow Bezoar *per* Catty	1	5	—	—
Coire *per* Pecull	—	—	2	—
Crabstones *per* Catty	1	2	—	—
Deers Horns *per* Pecull	—	2	—	—
Deers Sinews *ditto*	—	2	5	—
Fans of 1 Canderine to 5 Mace pay each	—	—	—	1
Garlick *per* Pecull	—	—	5	—
Gentian Root *per* Catty	—	3	—	—
Hing *per* Pecull	1	—	—	—
Honey *ditto*	—	2	—	—
Lungees from the *Cormandel* Coast *per* Piece	—	3	—	—
Leaf Gold *per* Catty	—	1	—	—
Long Pepper *per* Pecull	—	4	—	—
Mother of Pearl 1 Mace *per* Pecull to	—	5	—	—
Ophium *ditto*	3	—	—	—
Pepper *ditto*	1	4	—	—
Raisins *ditto*	—	2	—	—
Rattan Matts 1 Mace each to	—	4	—	—
Red Earth *per* Pecull	—	1	—	—
Sappan Wood 2 Mace *ditto* to	—	4	—	—
Sheeps Wool *ditto*	—	1	—	—
Spectacles *Europe per* 100 Pair	1	—	—	—
Sweet Oyl *per* Pecull	—	1	—	—
Timber wrought *ditto*	—	1	—	—
Turtle Shell *ditto*	3	—	—	—
Watches each	1	—	—	—
Wine from *Europe per* Bottle	—	—	2	—

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Swords, Guns, Piſtols, and Arms of all ſorts pay no Cuſtom. I think, all Goods pay the ſame Cuſtom out, as in; but am not certain of it. The above is for Importations. We had a Diſpute with the *Hoppos* about a Parcel of *Aquala* Wood, which we could not ſell. He demanded the ſame Cuſtom for Liberty to ſend it on Board, that he had receiv'd for its landing, which ſtrengthens the foregoing Conjecture; however, he was prevail'd on to let it paſs without further Duty.

Sundry Charges, and accuſtomary River Demands.

	Ta.	ms.	ca.	
Boats for the *Hoppos* and his Officers, from *Canton* to *Maccao*, to meaſure the Ship.	3	—	—	*per* B.
Proviſions for *ditto*, as they pleaſe to charge	—	—	—	—
Hoppos Cuſtom at *Maccao*	1	5	—	—
Ships paſſing *Boco Tygris*	5	6	—	—
Soldiers at *Boco Tygris* to drink	—	7	2	—
Waiters at *Vampo*	4	—	—	—
Scrivans at *Vampo*	—	3	6	—
Boatman at *Vampo*	—	3	6	—
Soldiers at *Vampo*	—	7	2	—
Cuſtom Boat at the Fort	2	8	8	—
Scrivans at *ditto*	—	3	6	—
Boatman at *ditto*	—	3	6	—
Cuſtom Boat at *Canton*	2	8	8	—
Scrivans and Boatman at *ditto*	—	7	2	—
Hoppos Servants accuſtomary Preſent	10	—	—	—
Waiters that come in the Ship from *Maccao*	2	2		—
Boat Hire on bulky Goods from *Vampo*, 8 Caſh *per* Pecull	—	—	—	—
Boat Hire on Cloth, Perpetuanos, *&c.*	—	—	3	*p.* Ba.

	Ta.	ms.	ca.	
Boat Hire on Chests each	—	—	3	—
Chunquans Custom opening the Hatches	50	—	—	—
His Boy	2	—	—	—
Scrivans on Board	10	—	—	—
Boats to carry the *Hoppos* and their Attendants to *Vampo*, and Provisions, small Boats, &c. while they were there, cost our *Supracargos*	38	2	—	—

This is the last Bill your Linguists bring in, which, upon a strict Examination, will appear to be a Contrivance of their own.

'Twould be an acceptable Piece of Service to the Company, for an ingenious *Supracargo* to use a more than ordinary Diligence in detecting such Abuses, and leave Directions for others how to avoid them; I cannot find any thing like it in several of their Instructions, that have come to my Hands; tho' I believe they have not an Account of Charges Merchandize at this Port, without the sorrowful Marks of their Sufferings in this Respect.

Besides the Emperour's Customs at so much *per* Pecull, Piece, Catty, &c. they charge the following additional Dutys, *viz.*

	Ta.	ms.	ca.
1000 Pecull of Copper at 4*ms.* Custom, is	400	0	0
The *Hoppos* have 24 *per Cent.* on the Custom, is	96	0	0
Carry'd over Tale	496	0	0

	Ta.	ms.	ca.
Brought over ——— ———	496	0	0
Difference in Weights, the Emperour's being 18 *per Mille* larger than others, is ——	8	9	2
	504	9	2
The Emperour and *Hoppos* are to be paid in *Sisee* Silver, which makes Currant Silver at 93 ——— ——— ——	542	9	2
Singphang has 2 *per Cent.* Currant Silver, on the Emperour's *Sisee*, is ——— ——	8	0	0
Lusees and other Servants, 8 *ca.* 4 *ca. per* Pecull on 1000 Pec.	84	0	0
Weigher 2 Cash *per* Pecull—	2	0	0
Boat and Cooley Hire, 2 *ca. per* Pecull ——— ———	20	0	0
The Linguists demand of the Merchants you buy of, one *per Cent.* on the Value ——	109	0	0
Tale	765	9	2

Thus you see to what Bulk the unreasonable Covetousness of the *Chinese* have raised 4 Mace *per* Pecull. 'Tis true, the last 109 Tale to the Linguists is not immediately out of your Purse: But you'll find with very little Inquiry into the Value of things betwixt one *Chinese* and another, that the Bargains they make will be able to bear it, or they will not deal with you.

The

The *Hoppos* after all this, have 3 *per Cent.* more on the Value of the Goods from the Merchants you buy of; which is likewise out of your own Pocket in the Main. This was never practised till 1704; nor did they ever before, that I could learn, demand the Lusees odd 4 Cash *per* Pecull, and Weighers 2 Cash *ditto.* But I'm since inform'd, they persist in all their old ways, and have other new Devices to cheat the Company.

Troy Weight reduced into Weights of Canton.

Ounces	*Tale.*	*ms*	*ca.*	*ca.*	*d.p.*
1		8	2	5	.7
2	1	6	5	1	.5
3	2	4	7	7	.2
4	3	3	0	3	0
5	4	1	2	8	.8
6	4	9	5	4	.5
7	5	7	8	0	.3
8	6	6	0	6	.1
9	7	4	3	1	.8
10	8	2	5	7	.6
20	16	5	1	5	.2
30	24	7	7	2	.9
40	33	0	3	0	.5
50	41	2	8	8	.1
60	49	5	4	5	.8
70	57	8	0	3	.4
80	66	0	6	1	.1
90	74	3	1	8	.7
100	82	5	7	6	.3
200	165	1	5	2	.7
300	247	7	2	9	.1

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Ounces	Tale.	ms	ca.	ca.	d.p.
400	330	3	0	5	.5
500	412	8	8	1	.9
600	495	4	5	8	.2
700	578	0	3	4	.6
800	660	6	1	1	0
900	743	1	8	7	.4
1000	825	7	6	3	.8
2000	1651	5	2	7	.6
3000	2477	2	9	1	.4
4000	3303	0	5	5	.3
5000	4128	8	1	9	.1
6000	4954	5	8	2	.9
7000	5780	3	4	6	.8
8000	6606	1	1	0	.6
9000	7431	8	7	4	.4
10000	8257	6	3	8	.3
d wt. 1	——	0	4	1	.2
2	——	0	8	2	.5
3	——	1	2	3	.8
4	——	1	6	5	.1
5	——	2	0	6	.4
6	——	2	4	7	.7
7	——	2	8	9	0
8	——	3	3	0	.3
9	——	3	7	1	.5
10	——	4	1	2	.8
11	——	4	5	4	.1
12	——	4	9	5	.4
13	——	5	3	6	.7
14	——	5	7	8	0
15	——	6	1	9	.3
16	——	6	6	0	.6
17	——	7	0	1	.9
18	——	7	4	3	.1
19	——	7	8	4	.4

Canton *Weights reduced into Troy Weights.*

Tale.	*Ounces*	*wt*	*gr.*	*d.p.*
1	1	04	05	.28
2	2	08	10	.56
3	3	12	15	.84
4	4	16	21	.12
5	6	01	02	.4
6	7	05	07	.68
7	8	09	12	.96
8	9	13	18	.24
9	10	17	23	.52
10	12	02	04	.8
20	24	04	09	.6
30	36	06	14	.4
40	48	08	19	.2
50	60	11	00	
60	72	13	04	.8
70	84	15	09	.6
80	96	17	14	.4
90	108	19	19	.2
100	121	02	00	
200	242	04	00	
300	363	06	00	
400	484	08	00	
500	605	10	00	
600	726	12	00	
700	847	12	00	
800	968	16	00	
900	1089	18	00	
1000	1211	00	00	
2000	2422	00	00	
3000	3633	00	00	
4000	4844	00	00	
5000	6055	00	00	
6000	7266	00	00	

Tale.		Ounces	wt.	gr.	d.p.
7000	——— ——— ———	8477	00	00	
8000	——— ——— ———	9688	00	00	
9000	——— ——— ———	10899	00	00	
10000	——— ——— ———	12110	00	00	
Mace.					
1	——— ——— ———		02	10	.12
2	——— ——— ———		04	20	.25
3	——— ——— ———		07	06	.38
4	——— ——— ———		09	16	.51
5	——— ——— ———		12	02	.64
6	——— ——— ———		14	12	.76
7	——— ——— ———		16	22	.89
8	——— ——— ———		19	09	.02
9	——— ——— ———	1	01	19	.15
10	——— ——— ———	1	04	05	.28

You cannot well be without ſuch a Table, throughly examin'd, in your Cloſet. I met with ſeveral done by other Hands; but all diſagreeing, I calculated this for the Uſe of our Factory: Afterwards the *Supracargos* of the *Sydney* and *Queen*, made their Payments by it.

The Weights are here much bigger than at *Amoy*; where, by the Medium of four different Tables, 100 Ounces Troy, amounts to Tale 84 4 *m.* 8 *c.* 9 *c.* which at *Canton* is but 82 *T.* 5 *m.* 7 *c.* 6 *c.*

When you have Silver in Ingots reckon'd at ſo many Penny-weight better or worſe than Standard; it is to be underſtood to contain more or leſs than 222 *dwt.* of fine Silver,

Silver in a Pound Troy, and what makes up the full Weight of 240 *d wt.* is Allay of little or no Value. 12 Ounces of pure Silver contains 240 *d wt.* and is 18 *d wt.* better than Standard of 222 *d wt.* A Pound of Silver 18 *dwt.* worse than Standard, is 204 *d wt.* fine Silver, and 36 *d wt.* Allay. Therefore to know how much Standard Silver any Number of Ounces is, multiply by the Fineneſs, and divide by the Standard 222. *viz* 75 *oz*, 15 *d wt.* better, is 237 *d wt.* fine in 12 *oz.* and amounts to 80 *oz.* 1 *d wt.* 8 *gr.* Standard. 75 *oz.* 15 *d wt.* worse, is 207 *d wt.* fine in 12 *oz.* and amounts to 69 *oz.* 18 *dwt.* 15 *gr.* Standard.

To reduce Silver better or worse than Standard into *Siſee*; Multiply by the Fineneſs, and divide by 240, the Number of fine Penny-weights in a Pound. 75 *oz.* 15 *d wt.* better, is 237 *d wt.* fine, and contains 74 *oz.* 1 *d wt.* 6 *gr.* *Siſee*, which may be brought to Currant Silver of *Canton*, by the Rule before-mention'd to that purpoſe: Remember always to have Regard to the Allowance of one Touch extraordinary.

China Goldſmiths have 4 *per Cent.* on the Value of Gold for fine Work in that Metal, and 40 *per Cent.* on the beſt Work in Silver. They'll bring all their Tools to work in your Factory, if what you have to do is conſiderable, and be very juſt and honeſt

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neſt while you have an Eye over them, they are careful, induſtrious Fellows, and take a great deal of Pains to put every thing well out of Hand.

Porters Wages is 7½ *Candareens* a Day; or a Dollar of 7 *ms.* 2 *ca. per Menſem* with Victuals. The Hire of a Sampan or ſmall Boat to *Vampo*, and back again 1½ Mace. A Chair to the furtheſt part of the City, 1 Mace, *&c.*

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CHAP. VI.

Canton *River, Houſes, and Shops; Silk-men, and other Traders. Houſhold Goods. Barricados in the Streets. Vagrants, and idle Fellows puniſh'd. Walls whiten'd with Paper. The City Wall. Guns. Powder. Fruiterers and Fiſhmongers. The* Chineſe *eat ſeveral things, we reckon unwholeſome. The Tartars. Government of the Country. The Temper of the* Chineſe. *Plays. Their Habits. Bamboo Caps. Locks of Hair. Long Nails. A* China *Beau. Manner of eating, their Diet, and Cooks Shops. Tobacco, and Pipes. Blind Beggars in the Streets. Tame Quails. Seaſons of the Year. Ducks, how hatch'd. Several ſorts of Poultry. All things ſold by Weight. Fruit. The Pumplemus. A Diſcourſe on Change of Diet, the ſeaſoning Sickneſs, and poiſoning.* China *Women.* Japan *Paper for Paint. Poligamy. Bambooing. Their Religion. Houſhold Gods. Feaſt of Lanthorns. Bonzees. Great Jos Houſe. Familys upon the River.* Mandareens *Junks. The* Hoppos *Attendants in their Viſits to the* Engliſh *Factorys. Puniſhments. Bambooing a Diſgrace. Paper Kites: The God Kite at* Madraſs. Engliſh *Dogs valuable. Birds. Gold and Silver Fiſh. Flower Trees. Dwarf Tea Trees. Musketos.*

Canton

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CAnton in Latitude 23 *deg.* 30 *min.* N. the Metropolis of the Province, is a populous City, and lies about 50 Miles up a large River: I know not how far into the Country it continues navigable; but opposite to the Town, Junks of 100 Tuns may ride a Float at low Water. The Streets are long, streight, very narrow, and paved with broad Stones for the Convenience of walking; nor are the People incommoded with Carts or Coaches as with us. The Houses are low and narrow; but they commonly run three or four Rooms one behind another backward: They have Shops in the Front, which according to the Nature of the Trades, are kept in great Regularity and Order. The Silk-men are as nice as our Mercers on *Ludgate* Hill, and like them, associate in the best part of the Town for the Sale of their Finery: They are at great Rents, and have one Shop within another for a better Sortment of Goods. Their way of rolling up their Silks with Brass-Rods is very curious; I admire 'tis not yet in use among us, since it's done with the greatest Slight and Ease imaginable. These are not the only People, who have almost whole Streets to themselves. The Bamboo Capmakers, Laquer-men, Smiths, and others, have some part or other in the Town, more remarkable than ordinary for their Trades;

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nor do they incroach in the leaſt on one anothers Callings; every one, if he will mind it, having Buſineſs enough of his own to keep himſelf imploy'd. The Lock-makers ſell nothing elſe; Comb-makers, Dotchin-makers, Picture-men, Bookſellers, Purſe-makers, *&c.* do all get a good Livelihood, and ſometimes Eſtates; whence may be inferr'd, here are a vaſt Number of People to cauſe ſo large a Demand. Their Rooms are commonly parted with ſlight Wainſcot of an ordinary ſort of white Deal. In the Summer their Windows are of Rattans, or left wide open with a Bamboo Curtain, like a Wire-Grate, to let down as Occaſion requires: But Winter coming on, they ſecure their Dining-Rooms, and Bed-Chambers againſt the Cold with Oyſter-ſhells fixt Diamond-wiſe in wooden Frames, inſtead of Glaſs, which look ſomething like our ſmall, old faſhion'd Quarrels, but afford a worſe Light than Horn. They have no Chimneys; but their Fires are ſet in a Stow, or ſhallow Iron Bell-faſhion'd Pot in the middle of their Dining-Rooms, round which they ſit to warm themſelves: They burn nothing but Charcole in their Chambers, which for want of Air, is often of pernicious Conſequence to thoſe, who indulge themſelves too much with it. Their *Tauches*, or Pots for boiling are of caſt Iron, fixt in a thick Stone Wall, raiſed to a pro-

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per Height from the Ground, which ſeems to be more convenient than any thing, we have among us for that end. They build with Brick, for the moſt part, ſometimes burnt, ſometimes raw, and cover their Houſes with Pantile. Moſt of the large Streets have high Gates at each end, for their Security, which are not open'd after 10 a Clock at Night, except on particular Requeſts to the *Mandareen* of the Ward, or extraordinary Occaſions. At that time the *Mandareens* Officers begin their Walks up and down their ſeveral Precincts; wherein if they meet any Body, who cannot give a ſatisfactory Account of himſelf, he is apprehended for a Vagabond, and puniſh'd without Mercy, by the Order of the *Mandareen*, within whoſe Juriſdiction he is found. Men of Faſhion and Credit ſeldom go abroad after 'tis Night without a priviledged Lanthorn, which ſecures them againſt the Inſults of theſe Fellows, who are often a greater Annoyance to the Publick, than the Rogues they are to detect. You may get the *Hoppos* Chop on two or three, to protect the People of your Factory, as you ſee Occaſion. Inſtead of white Waſhing, they cover the Walls of their Chambers with a ſort of thin white Paper, which the Stationers paſte on, for a ſmall matter; it looks very well, but will not laſt.

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The City Wall is of Stone to a great Thickneſs, very high, and fortified with Guns and Outworks at irregular Diſtances. The Guns are mark'd with *China* Characters, whence I doubt not of their being made here, they are about 8 or 9 Pounders, ſome mounted on ſhort Carriages, others without any, ſome very much Honeycomb'd, and all out of order; I ſaw no Shot, Spunges, nor Rammers near them. Their Powder is in Duſt, for want of Skill to grain it: Nor does it ſeem to flaſh with the Strength of *Europe* Powder, when it is fired from a Table; but goes off by Degrees like Saltpeter; yet the ſmalleſt matter imaginable, when it is confined, will force a Paſſage, and give a Report beyond Credit. I was ſurprized to find ſo very little in one of their Crackers; but more to ſee even that Difficult to be kindled in the open Air.

The Streets are as it were ſo many Markets for Proviſions; Butchers, Fruiterers, *&c.* taking up all the convenient Places for Standing they can find. Among theſe you may have any kind of Fleſh when you will, with what-ever the beſt Gardens within 10 Miles of the Place produce. The Fiſhmongers keep their Fiſh alive in Ciſterns in their Stalls for that Purpoſe; as large Eels, Jacks, and the biggeſt Carps in the World; but the beſt of them have a muddy Taſt.

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There are other forts different from ours, of which I know not the Names. No polite People are less solicitous about Cleanliness in their Houses than the *Chinese*; nor care they whether their Hogs, Sheep, Goats, or Oxen die a natural Death, or are kill'd by the Butcher; provided they are in good Plight. We had several dead Hogs changed for live ones by the *Compradore* of the Ship; but he always took care to let us have a small one for a large one. They are likewise fond of several Kinds of Meat, that we think but one Degree better than Poison. Dogs, Cats, Rats, Snakes, and Frogs are Daintys; the last bear almost double the Price of other Flesh in the Bazars: They are the largest, blackest, and ugliest of their Kind; but when they are frigacy'd, they tast as delicate as the best black skin'd Chicken in *India*. A Hand-full of live ones, which they hold betwixt their Fingers, as our Vintners do Glasses, makes a very odd Figure. Rats are good Meat to unprejudiced Eaters, Snake-Broth is very nourishing to sick Persons; but for Dogs and Cats I can speak nothing experimentally. Some have affirm'd, this and other strange Customs to be introduced by the *Tartars*, whom all our Accounts render a barbarous sort of People; but on what Grounds I can't tell, since 'tis not likely the *Chinese* should submit their Judgments in Matters of free Choice to

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the Wills of thoſe they have an Averſion to. I could ſee no Difference in the Men of thoſe Nations. They are of an equal Bulk and Stature, and ſo well alike in Features, that tho' I was 5 Months among them, I could not diſtinguiſh one from another by his Face; they wear the ſame Habits, are under, and protected by the ſame Laws, and agree in all things elſe, but a ſprightly Temper, which the *Chineſe* have been remarkably defective in, ever ſince their left handed Fortune ſubjected them to a Yoke, they think the heavier, for the inconſiderable Power the *Tartars* had, before they got this wealthy Empire to make them great. A *Tartar* Prince on the Throne, Men of that Nation in moſt Places of Truſt, and the Law for their wearing their Hair after the *Tartar* Faſhion, are the only Marks they bear of Servitude. They have Liberty and Property as well ſecured to them as ever, and what may be a great Conſolation, by their own Laws, which the Conquerours finding conſonant to Reaſon, and Juſtice, beyond what they experienced in their own Country, choſe rather to ſubmit to, than to new moddel a Government, few Nations in the World could vie with for Order and Politeneſs. How reaſonable ſoever it may be, to make the beſt of a bad Market, and not be miſerable, becauſe our Predeceſſours were abundantly more hap-

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py: The *Chineſe* are not Philoſophers enough to ſwallow a Doctrine ſo ſour, without repining at the Neceſſity. Their fineſt Plays are but Sadneſs well acted; nor would a Stranger think their beſt Singing any other than artificial Crying; for they raiſe and fall their Voices in ſuch harſh, ſqualling, and ungrateful Tones, that there is neither Head nor Tail to be found in it. Their Plays are wholly Tragick, acted by Eunuchs with great Paſſion, and are entertaining to Strangers, tho' they know nothing of their Language; for there is ſomething of Novelty in every Act, which Geſture alone very agreeably imprints in our Minds. The Habits of the Actors being ſuitable to what they repreſent, which are generally the Tranſactions of their Emperours, Princes, and Nobles, when they were a free People; their Appearance on the Stage is Gorgeous, and Magnificent They have no Theatre on purpoſe; but will act in any convenient Place, even in the Street, when they are paid for it. They are ſometimes hired by great Men to act in their own, or publick Houſes, where they entertain the Spectators with Sweetmeats, Samſhoo, Tea, *&c.* at a great Expence. They begin about ſeven or eight a Clock at Night, and continue till near Morning. We had them for a Week together in our Neighbour's Yard, where I have

have attended till after Twelve, and then left them, as busie as when they first begun. Their Speeches are in the *Mandareen*, or Court Language, and seem to be in Verse by the Accent: They sing out their Parts, and, at the Close of every Sentence, or proper Cadence, strike small Brass Basons, or Gonges, which is accounted a Grace to their Performances.

I need say nothing of their Ingenuity; their Silks, Purselane, and laquer'd Ware, speak enough in their Praise: Nothing comes thence, but it shews a Genius peculiar to themselves; for in whatever our Artists imitate them, Nature seems to be against them; and they make but a Botch of their best Work, in comparison with the Originals.

The better sort of People are Civil, and Complaisant to Strangers; but the Commonalty often Rude, and Troublesome. When I have been buying of Toys in their Shops, of which here are such Variety, that a Man cannot tell when he has all, the Doors in an Instant have been throng'd with a larger gazing Mob, than in *London* attends the *Morocco* Embassador. They are here civiller than at *Amoy*, where I have been told, the Boys often throw Sticks and Stones, and otherwise insult *Europeans*, without Correction from their Parents.

Their

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Their ordinary Garb is a long Coat of Silk, Callico, or *English* Cloath, Black, Purple, or any other Colour they fancy, which reaches to the Ancles, and hangs ſo looſe, that I have known them carry three or four Pieces of Damask at a time, imperceptible under them, with a ſhort under Coat, long Drawers, Linnen Cloath Stockings, Shoos without Heels, a Girdle, and Cap, all which are quilted or ſingle, as the Seaſon requires. Their Summer Caps are of Bamboo, a ſort of hollow Cane, curiouſly woven, and beaten together with Mallets. The beſt are as white as Snow, and the moſt admirable Workmanſhip I ever met with. On the outſide they wear a large Tuft of Scarlet Hair, fix'd in the top of the Crown, under a Glaſs, or Amber-bead, as big as a Wallnut, whence it hangs regularly round, as low as the Brims; I take it to be Cows Tails dy'd. Enough of the beſt for a Cap is worth 1½ or two Tale: They are in Form like a Bee-hive, only the Edges turn a little outward, will hold about a Gallon, and have a little Scull-cap fix'd within, to fit them to the Head. Half a dozen of theſe Work-houſes together make as much noiſe as a Paper Mill. Their Winter Caps ſit cloſe, but cover the Crown only: Theſe are of quilted Silk or Velvet, with a ſtiff Border round it two Inches deep, and a Tuft of Scarlet Silk on the top. They look pret-

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prettily, and become every body that wear 'em, eſpecially *Europeans*, whoſe Hair is an additional Ornament, which the *Chineſe* want; for the *Tartars* oblige 'em to ſhave their Heads, all but about the breadth of a Crown, where the Hair is carefully preſerv'd to be plaited, and hang like a Whip down the Back. The longer this is the more Beauiſh they are counted, therefore they often help it with Art. Some of theſe Locks will reach to their Hams, which unfolded would touch the Ground. They have naturally long, hard, and ſtraight Hair, thick on their Scalps; but their Beards, which they make the moſt of, are very thin and ſtaring. They are no leſs careful to preſerve their Nails; ſome have them an Inch beyond their Fingers Ends; the fineſt are ſecur'd in hollow Canes by Night, otherwiſe they may be ſpoil'd, by ſcratching unawares in their Sleep; they are as clear as Horn, and bending round like a Scoop. I cannot remember if this is uſed by the Women. Both Sexes have fine ſlender Hands; but the Men are not Gentile without theſe ornamental Talons, which diſtinguiſh their Conditions to be, at leaſt one Degree, above the Vulgar, who can't afford to be idle for their Growth; therefore Porters, and other Labourers have them pared, as with us.

Beſides their common Dreſs, they have Fur'd Coats, to prevent the Inconveniencys of

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of the Winter The chief *Hoppo* came to viſit us in one with the Hair outward, whence our Sailers were very ſatyrical on his Mandareenſhip. The Beaus, or Men of Dreſs, are never compleat without ſhort Boots on, made of quilted Sattin, with Soles an Inch thick, no Heels, and a fine Border on the Tops. Nor do they ever go abroad without Fans, inſtead of Canes in their Hands, which has given birth to a Saying frequent among them, That the *Tartars* came on them with Swords, when they had nothing but theſe Womens Weapons to oppoſe them with; thereby juſtly attributing their Subjection to their Effeminacy. They are often affected in their Gates, ſwinging their Arms and Bodys, and throwing out their Feet after a haughty, ridiculous manner.

They eat four times a Day, eſpecially the Common People, who are never ſo buſie, but at the uſual Hours they will neglect what they are about for their Bellys. Some of their Cooks Shops are larger than any I have ſeen in *London*; and like the Coffee-houſes about *Cornhill*, accommodated with Benches, and Tables for their Gueſts. Rice is their general Diet, which they ſhove out of ſmall Bowls, ſo greedily into their Throats, that 'tis impoſſible for them oftentimes to ſhut their Mouths. They have always a Cup of Samſhoo, Pou-

choo,

choo, or other Liquor at Meals, to ſup off when their Chops are full, for the eaſier going of their Jaws; or the *Epicurean* Enjoyment of Meat and Drink in one Taſt; or, I may add, to prevent their choaking. One of their Pictures in that Juncture is as ſlovenly a Curioſity as any among them: However, in eating of Fleſh they are nice beyond meaſure. It is not brought to the Table in Joints, or large Pieces, as with us; but minced, and ſerved up in Cups, or ſmall Bowls; whence they take it very dexterouſly with a couple of ſmall Chop-ſticks, which ſerve them inſtead of Forks; nor do they uſe Knives about any thing at Meals. They are great lovers of Broth, and will drink even the Liquor their Fiſh is boil'd in.

They take Tobacco immoderately, but are not for continuing the Pleaſure too long at a time; therefore they cut it into fine Shreds, and dry it as well as poſſible, that half a ſcore Whifs may clear a Pipe. There are ſeveral Shops, up and down the Town, where they ſell Braſs Pipes of about a Foot long, with Bowls no bigger than Thimbles, but larger Holes for the Paſſage of the Smoke, than our Earthen ones: They hang them at their Girdles with a Purſe of Tobacco, and will uſe them a quarter of a Year without waſhing; whence they ſtink moſt intolerably.

There

There are abundance of blind Beggars in the Streets, who go from Door to Door, five or ſix in a Company, and receive Alms in ſuch Goods, as the People ſell; if they have no Caſh to give them. This Misfortune falls chiefly on the Women, but whence it proceeds I could not learn. Some do ſuppoſe their continual eating of hot Rice contributes not a little to it: But when I conſider the *Gentoos* of *Golconda*, and the *Malabar* Coaſt, who without ever taſting a bit of Fleſh, have their chief Subſiſtance on it, I find they have but little Reaſon for that Conjecture. Theſe have as piercing Eyes, and laſting Sights as any; but the *Chineſe* of both Sexes have the worſt in the World; at leaſt that part of it, that has come to my Knowledge.

When they go abroad in Winter, they keep their Fingers warm with live Quails inſtead of Muffs. Theſe are bold Birds, of a hot Nature, and being ſhifted in their Hands, as there is occaſion, anſwer the end well enough: There are abundance of them ſold in the Markets for a ſmall matter. When they are never ſo wild, two or three Days good uſage will make them as tame as Chicken; and as their Fears wear off, their natural Courage returns; whence they'll ſtrut and fight, as eagerly as the beſt Game Cocks in *England*. As they excel in this, ſo are they valued, from a Candareen

to

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to a Tale. In *July* and *December* the Heat and Cold are upon the Extreams; but the latter is beyond what ever I could have expected under the Tropick.

'Tis a common thing to see four or five Hundred Ducks in a Company, feeding on the Banks of the River, with Keepers in Boats to attend them. In the Morning they are carry'd to the Place assign'd them, and when they have a mind to remove to a better, or get them home in the Evening, they call them, as our Country Folks do their Fowls, into, or after the Boats, as they are minded. I have been told they are hatch'd in Ovens, but cannot affirm it of my own Knowledge. Our waggish Sailers, having learn'd the Call, would toll them after the Pinnace, in spite of their Keepers best Endeavours to the contrary. Ducks, Cocks, Hens, and Capons, are all of a price in the Market; wherefore I believe, their way of making the latter is less dangerous than ours: They sell them by weight, and will cram them with Stones and Gravel to encrease it. The *Chinese* differ from all others in their Exactness this way; for Liquids, Fruit, and Eggs, are likewise weigh'd to the Buyer.

The Fruits they abound in are Oranges, Water Melons, Limes, Pairs, Red Plumbs, Pine Apples, Plantains, Bonanos, Chesnuts, Pumplemusses, and in general, what ever the

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he moſt fertile Parts of *India* produce, only Coco-nuts, and Palm Fruit they want. The Pumplemus is like a pale Orange, contains a Subſtance much like it, and is five times as big. Some have white, and others red Cloves within, but the Colour makes no Alteration in the Taſt: There are ſweet, bitter, and ſour of both ſorts, which the Fruiterers themſelves cannot diſtinguiſh by the Rinds. They have good Herbs for Sallets, and Roots for boiling. Carrots and Turneps are as common and cheap as in our Markets, and eſteem'd the greateſt Daintys by *Europeans*, who have lived in other Parts of *India*, where nothing of that kind is to be had.

Experience only can give a true Idea of the Pleaſures, we receive in the Return of any thing, we have been bred to, which Fortune or Neceſſity, for a conſiderable time, has depriv'd us off: But what concerns our Diet ſeems to have a Power in our very Natures, and we find a ſecret Pleaſure in the Reinjoyment of the ſmalleſt Trifles. Words are not ſubtle enough to expreſs it; nor can it be conceived, but as the Habits of our Bodys and Conſtitutions give us leave. Whence I look on the Seaſoning Sickneſs, that we commonly meet with, ſoon after our Arrival in *India*, to proceed as much from a change of Diet, and different way of living, as any Alte-

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ration in the Climate. I mean in healthful Places, ſuch as Fort St. *George*, Fort St. *David*, &c. I know nothing like Temperance to preſerve Health; yet on the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*, at *Bombay*, and in *Gombroom*, the moſt regular Men may meet their Fates. Here the White and Bloody Fluxes, Fevers, and Agues, with a Train of unaccountable Diſtempers, have their Empires. And now I have ſo far digreſs'd, I cannot but take notice of the Reports we have currant with us, of the *Indians* revenging Injurys by Poiſon, that ſhall operate when they have a mind: What may have been their Practice heretofore I cannot tell; but in all probability there has been more Noiſe than Truth in it. I believe they can tell how to diſpatch a Man preſently; but for a lingering Doſe, I could never meet with one that knew it. I do not abſolutely deny but there may be ſuch a thing; yet it is very certain, a great many, who are ſaid to ſuffer this way, owe their Illneſs to other Cauſes. When a ſimple Surgeon can give no Reaſon for the State of his Patient, and has try'd his two or three *Noſtrums* to no purpoſe, his laſt refuge, to ſave his Credit, is to perſwade his Patient ſome body or other has given him a Doſe. This melancholy Story ſets the ſick Man upon examining his paſt Conduct, and 'tis twenty to one but he fixes on ſome part of

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of his Life, wherein all Circumſtances concur to ſtrengthen the Opinion. He remembers how he ſtruck ſuch an old Fellow; how he came afterwards where his Victuals were dreſſing, and ſneak'd away at his Approach, (as with Reaſon he might from the Company of one who has evilly treated him) and omits nothing to convince his Viſitants of his Sufferings in that reſpect, till at laſt it becomes currant, to the great Improvement of this terrible Miſtake. To be Sick once a Quarter for two or three Years time, and then tip off on a ſuddain, without more dangerous Symptoms than uſual to predict the approaching Diſſolution, is enough to puzzle the moſt Learned to expound. Yet this I have known happen to one, who was ſadly troubled, that he could not remember how he came to be poiſon'd.

The Women are remarkable for their round tallow Faces, little Feet, and an agreeable Air in Dreſſing; they are chiefly imploy'd about their own Ornaments, and are ſo learned in placing every thing to advantage, before they are Sixteen, that one would think they ſtudy'd nothing but to pleaſe. Their Hair is ſo artificially rais'd on Wires, that our fineſt Head-dreſſes are nothing to it; nor are their Gowns, Coats, Jackets, and Ribands, looſly flowing, leſs attractive, than what our *Engliſh* La-

dys think themselves so fine in. The *Chinese* like a slender, tall, and straight Woman; but a forced Shape looks as ridiculous among them, as the oddest of their Customs to us. The loss of their Feet, I may term it so, because from a Year old they are depriv'd of the Use of them, is a hindrance to their walking; yet they would undergo greater Inconveniencys for the Pleasure of being abroad, which they are so far from obtaining, that I never saw but one Woman of Fashion without Door for four Months together. There are a few blind ones in the Streets, whose Feet are well proportion'd; but the meanest Trades Men keep their Wives from peeping out at Window, where the Sight of others may alienate their Affections from them; which may be the chief Reason for the length of their Houses backwards. A pale Face, and red Lips are a beautiful Complexion with them; therefore the first thing they do in the Morning, is to make the expos'd Parts as white as possible, but what it is with I know not: Hence they look frightful till they are compleatly Drest, the last Stroke being to wipe it off, and give their Lips a gentle lick with a Vermilion Tincture. *Japan* Paper, tho' as green as Grass, touch'd with a wet Finger, affords a most lively Red for that Purpose. They are of a sprightly Temper, and loving to the last Degree; nothing can be more wan-

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ton than the Young, nor more unfit for Dalliance than the Old, whose Faces being very much on the level, with little sore Eyes, a Piece of old Hangings makes as amiable a Figure. Poligamy is allow'd, so far, that a Merchant may have one Wife, with as many Concubines as he pleases, in every Port he frequents. I was acquainted with one, who had a Family at *Chusan*, another at *Amoy*, and a third at *Canton* ; but I'm a Stranger to their Ceremonys in Marriage. Wenching is not a Crime among the most Reserved of their Country, yet a Capital one in *Europeans:* They are not exact in proving the Fact, for the bare Company of a Girl at *Amoy*, has been enough to subject an *Englishman* to the Penalty of the Law, which amounts to no less than Bambooing ; but two or three Hundred Tales to the *Mandareen* of Justice, is a certain Safegard for the Buttocks in all Emergencys of that kind. The mean Opinion they formerly had of Foreigners, in all probability, gave birth to this Severity, judging themselves of an unmix'd Race, far excelling the rest of Mankind : But the *Tartars* are like to spoil their Effeminate Breed, and learn them, by dear Experience, that modern Courage is preferable to a boasted Antiquity.

I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small *Jos*, or God in his own House; besides the Pub-

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lick ones in the Temples, and Corners of Streets. They are not ſo Superſtitious as the *Gentoos* ; and when I have ask'd them, to what purpoſe they conſume ſo much Incenſe before an ordinary Figure of Stone or Copper, they have given but very lame Reaſons for it. They deport themſelves without the leaſt Reſtraint in the Preſence of his Godſhip, and will permit any body to handle, examine, or burn him, if he has a mind to it, for a Mace more than he coſt. Whence I infer, they do not think there is any Senſe in the Figure, and that they worſhip it for the ſame Reaſons, the *Romans* do their Images. The *Jos* Houſes are the fineſt and beſt Buildings in the City, have Gallerys on the outſides, and carved or painted Dragons and Serpents with ſmall Bells at the Corners. *Jos* ſits croſs-legg'd in the middle of the Room on a Pedeſtal breaſt high, incompaſs'd with Grates, or Barrs. The biggeſt Temple has one of a monſtrous Size in every Story ; they are all like jolly young Men with Faces, Necks, Hands, and naked Pot Bellys admirably well guilt, for the more glorious Appearance. They keep no Sabbath ; nor did I ever ſee them go, or return in a Body from their Worſhip. They have Holy-days, Feaſts, and a great many Birth-days in a Year, I can ſay but little to. In the Feaſt of *Lanthorns*, I counted ſeven Hundred in one ſhort

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Street; ſome of them were very large, with little ones hanging round them, like a Paper Hen and Chickins in a Farmer's Hall; and others in ſuch Figures as their Fancys lead them to. I know nothing but the Candles in *Cheapſide*, on a Rejoycing Night, comparable to it in *England*. I ſuppoſe ſome extraordinary Revolution, or Occurrence in the State was the riſe of it: The common People can give no other Reaſon, than that it has been ſo time out of mind, and they are willing to continue it, in reſpect to their Anceſtors. Their *Bonzees*, or Prieſts are great Antiquarys, and will value an Urn that is ſeven or eight Hundred Years old, at a great rate. They know ſomething of the Mathematicks, abound in Books, and are very ſtudious. I know not what Proviſion is made for their Maintenance: There are betwixt thirty and forty belonging to the great *Jos* Houſe, who keep as good Order, as the Collegiates in our Univerſitys. I obſerved the *Seniors* to be compoſed and reſerved; but the *Juniors* had as looſe and diſſolute Airs, as the moſt profligate. There is a large Garden joining to their Appartments, wherein the greateſt Ornaments are artificial Rocks, riſing five or ſix Foot above the Surface of the Water in Tanques, or Ponds, which are methodically contriv'd in one of the Squares. On each ſide of the Gate-way,

or Entrance into the firſt Court, are two monſtrous Wooden Giants, carved in ſuch a threatning Poſture, as ſtrikes an Awe on the Minds of thoſe, who are unacquainted with them, not ſoon to be ſhaken off.

The River, juſt againſt the Town, is cover'd with Boats; ſome large enough to hold three or four Familys, who live all the Year round upon the Water. The *Mandareens*, who have nothing but their Pleaſures in View, retire on board their Junks in the Summer with their Wives, Wenches, and every thing elſe, accommodated to a luxurious way of Living. Gaming, Feaſting, and Muſick, are what they chiefly indulge themſelves in; yet they will now and then be diverted with Bows and Arrows on Shore. Their Bows are of Buffalo's Horn, Bamboo, and Sinnews curiouſly put together; but the Rain will ſpoil them; nor are they, at beſt, comparable to our Ewe ones, for a diſtant Mark. They are good Archers on Point blank; but I never ſaw them ſhoot at Rovers. There are *Mandareens* of ſmall Eſtates, as well as others, but they are all reſpected according to the Poſts they have in the Government. They make the beſt Appearance abroad they are able; eſpecially the *Hoppos*, who in their Viſits to the *Engliſh* Factorys obſerv'd the following Method. Firſt

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First came two Servants with Brafs Gongs, ftriking now and then a Stroke; then two more with Colours, bearing a Golden Dragon in a White Field with four Claws on a Foot, which fhows them to be of a lower Rank than the Vice-Roys of Provinces, or Princes of the Blood, whofe Dragons have five Claws, as our Coronets, to diftinguifh Quality; next came about twelve *Hoots*, two and two with Chains, Bamboos, and long Whips in their Hands; thefe were the moft deform'd, ugly Fellows they could pick up; and, like fo many Maftiffs, would faften on whom foever their Mafters pleas'd to fet them; they made a howling, or hooting Noife as they pafs'd in the Streets, from whence they got the Name. Their Drefs was as irregular as their Perfons; but the moft obfervable were their deep Crown'd Caps; inftead of Torfels of red Hair, or Silk on the top, two Feathers of a Peacock's Wing hung dangling down to the Brims. After thefe appear'd their Greatneffes, in Palankeens of State; and their Officers and Domefticks brought up the Rear without Order. They were waited on chiefly by Boys of ten or eleven Years old, of whom I have heard more immodeft Reports, than in Prudence I can recite. They look'd very fickly, and were in a fair way to Preferment.

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I know not what Puniſhments are ſuited to the ſeveral Crimes Malefactors may be convicted of; only in common Caſes, as Whipping in *England*, Bambooing is uſed here. The Criminals are thrown on their Faces, their Drawers pull'd down, and their Buttocks beaten to a Gelly with a flat Bamboo, three Inches broad. They are ſometimes ſo ſeverely dealt with this way that they hardly recover; yet the Shame that attends them afterwards, is worſe than the preſent Pain; for a *Chineſe*, who has been once Bamboo'd, is regarded as a Scoundrel among his Acquaintance, and will never be able to wipe off the Blot while he lives.

'Tis an ordinary matter to ſee three or four Hundred Paper Kites over the City in an Evening, in imitation of Swallows, Hawks, Bats, Owls, *&c.* ſome flying ſteadily, and others skering up and down, as if they purſued ſomething in the Air; without the help of Trains, or longer Tails than the Birds they are made to repreſent: The moſt remarkable Part of this Exerciſe, is to ſee Men of Sixty Years old divert themſelves with it. The *Bramins*, or *Gentoo* Prieſts at Fort St. *George* have a very large one painted, and deck'd with Torſels, and Streamers of dy'd Paper, and Muſlen, which the Common People call the *Pa-*

goda,

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goda, or God-Kite; and when they first see it in the Air, make their *Salam* to it accordingly. A Piece of thin Bamboo across the Fore-part makes a humming Noise in the Wind, that may be heard a Mile and Half, or further off.

An *English* Greyhound, or Spaniel, is the most acceptable Present one can make to a *Chinese*. To see a Dog jump over a Stick, turn to the Right and Left, *&c.* is what they are not used to; therefore when the *Hoppos* meet with one so qualified on board our Ships, they will be very importunate till they have a Grant of him; but never abate a Farthing in their other Presents for it. We had a delicate one of the *Danish* Breed; but the little Trouble the *Hoppos* had in obtaining it, made them as indifferent as if they had not been gratified.

They are fond of several sorts of Birds, and amuse themselves very agreeably with little Yellow and White, or Gold and Silver Fishes, which they keep in large Bowls, or Pans of Earthen Ware. They are sold in the Streets for a small Matter, and are Curiositys, the Shopkeepers have plenty of. There's no body but would be pleas'd to see their Contentions over a Grain of boil'd Rice: For my own part, I have admired at their pretty Boldness, in playing on the

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Surface of the Water, when they have been ſurrounded with Spectators; yet the leaſt Motion, or Diſturbance in their Element, would drive them to their Shelter, among the cragged Stones, that are commonly placed in the bottom of the Veſſel for that Purpoſe. I know a Gentleman who brought ſome of them to *England*, but I never heard how they were diſpoſed of. A more than ordinary Care is neceſſary to preſerve the Breed, which the Perſon, in whoſe Management they were, being unacquainted with, in all likelihood they came to nothing. They have Flower Trees, and Dwarf Tea Trees in Pots, which are great Ornaments to their Houſes.

Muſchetos, or Gnats, are ſo plenty in the Summer, that what with their Bitings, and Muſick, 'tis a hard matter to ſleep among them. Gauze Curtains are a mean Defence, and ſmoking the Rooms ſignifies nothing; ſo that the only Remedy is Patience *per* force. One thing is remarkable in them, they don't diſturb their old Acquaintance half ſo much, as new ones, who in the Morning will be as ſpotted, as if they had been ill of the Small-Pox, when others of a longer Standing in the Country ſhall not have a Mark about them; tho' they ſleep in the ſame Room, and upon one Cot, which I have ſeen often experienced in Fort St. *George*.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VII.

A JOURNAL from Canton *in* China *to* Gombroom *in* Persia.

They leave Canton, *bound for* Mocho *in the Red-Sea, and fall down the River. Depth of Water, Winds, and Bearings. The* Sidney *stuck on a Sand. They send their Pilots a Shore.* Ainan *Island, subject to the* Tonquinese. *They pass by several Islands. The Straits of* Malacca. *Ships in* Malacca *Road. They depart for* Anjengo. *The* Montague *from* Amoy. *The Sands in the Straits. They leave their Consorts. A Sail.* Malayan Proes. *How to sail from* Malacca *to the Westward. They are chased. The* Nicobar *Islands.* Zolone. *They arrive at* Anjengo. *The Fort described. The River. Soldiers, and their Houses. Companys Servants. Governour's Lodgings.* Toneys. *Pepper.* Anjengo *Cloth. Money. The* Neptunes *Wreck. They sail along the* Malabar *Coast, and arrive at* Callicut. *They leave the Coast. Dangerous Rocks. Directions for sailing to the Red-Sea. How they came to loose their Passage. A Consultation held. They sail for* Muskat. *Dolphins, and Sherks.* Dofar. *They sail along the Coast of* Arabia. *An* Arab *Ship.*

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Ship. Mombas, *on the Coast of* Africa. *They send their Boat a Shore, and arrive at* Muskat. *The Town, Ships, Forts, and Custom on Goods. An Offer of Trade.* Murvil's *Misfortune. Several Commoditys. Pearl. Horses. Coins and Weights. The Harbour. Water. Goods proper from* Europe. *The Governour refuses Presents. They leave* Muskat, *and make the* Sanganian *Shore. Cape* Jasques. *They arrive at* Gombroon *in* Persia.

I Could as well have carried my Observations in a continued Relation, as have jump'd from Port to Port, without taking notice of the Occurrences in the several Passages: But what happen'd was so inconsiderable, that I chose rather to pass it in silence, than trouble my self and the Reader, with so many uncouth Terms, and Names, as must have been inserted, to make Chapters of Winds, Currants, Bearings of Places, *&c.* complete. Nor is it to write of extraordinary Events, I have chosen a new Method hence: But rather to shew the Reader what is to be expected in a Voyage from the Eastern, quite a cross to the Western Parts of *India*; if the same Measures are taken, that were observed on board the *Stretham*.

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All things being in a readineſs for proſecuting our Voyage, according to the Companys Orders, for *Mocho* in the Red Sea; our Pilots, and Tow-boats came on board the 17th of *December*, 1704, in the Morning; and about 3 in the Afternoon we weigh'd from *Vampo*, under a fine Breez at N. W. in company with the *Eaton*, Captain *Phelips*, bound for *Bombay* and *Surat*; the *Queen*, Captain *Legg*, for *Gombroon*, and *Sydney* for *Madraſs*; leaving the *Kent*, Captain *Harriſon*, at Anchor, whoſe Cargo for *Europe* was not yet complete. Mutual Salutations, in firing of Guns, paſs'd at our parting, and we continued under Sail till 7 at Night. We paſs'd by a couple of ſmall Iſlands, which lie in the middle of the River; and had 4½ Fathom Water betwixt them, and the Northern Bank.

December the 18th, we had Cloudy Weather, with ſmall Winds: At two a Clock the *Queen* weigh'd, but not being able to paſs a Sand, that ſate over the River, a little below the Place we lay at, ſhe ſtuck faſt for about a Quarter of an Hour. The reſt of the Ships did not budge till 4, and then got ſafe over at full Tide. At 7 we came too with our ſmall Bower, in 6½ Fathom, and rode by it till ½ paſt 6 the next Morning; when we weigh'd again, and continued our Courſe down the River, with two

two Tow Boats a Head, to have the more command of the Ship; for we had but little Wind all the Forenoon. We kept the Northern Shore on board in 4 to 6½ Fathom, and at 9 anchor'd in ¼ less than 4 Fathom; the first Spire or Watch Tower bearing W. ½ S. We weighed soon after, but the Weather proved so hazy, that it was not advisable to venture far.

December 20th. Fair Weather, and moderate Gales at E. N. E. and E. We were under sail by 6 a Clock, and till 8 had founding from 3 to 5 Fathom, then it shoald to 3, and the next Cast was 5¼. The Fort on the Larboard side of the River, at that time bore S. by E. ½ E. The *Sydney* ran on a Sand, about two Leagues below the last Piramid, where she continued till the Evening; so that we were all obliged to come to an Anchor for her Assistance; the Fort on the Starboard side of the River bearing N. W. ½ W. and that on the Larboard N. N. W. Here we lay till the next Day, and then, under a fresh Gale at N. N. E. made for the Mouth of the River.

December 22. we came in sight of *Maccao*, and lay by, to send our Pilots on Shore, which we found no Possibility of doing without loosing a great deal of time, or the Boat they went in; for the N. E. Trade blew so very fresh, there was no bearing off against it; therefore 'twas agreed among the

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the Commanders to put all the Pilots in the *Eaton*'s Yall, and let them ſhift for themſelves, as well as they could, which was done accordingly. The *Eaton*, and *Sydney* came to an Anchor; but we not approving of it, continued our Courſe towards *Malacca* in Company with the *Queen*.

We went out under a S. by W. Courſe, and as we got clear of the Iſlands, ſteer'd betwixt S. W. by S. and S. W. The Wind, for the moſt part at N. E. a freſh Gale; ſo that the 23*d*, by an Obſervation of the Sun, I found we had decreaſed our Latitude to 20 *deg*. 54 *min.* We paſt by the ſmall Iſland *Pulo Tago*, and at Noon brought it 10 Leagues N. by E. off us; whence I take a freſh Departure, having before reckon'd from the *Highland* on the great *Montania* 50 *min*. W. We were now in Latitude 19 *deg*. 4 *min.* fair Weather and a rolling Sea. At two a Clock the Iſland *Ainan* bore W. by N. ½N. about 12 Leagues diſtant. Mr. *R——d H——t*, one of the *Tonqueen* Factory, ſays it is ſubject to the *Tonquineſe*, and not to the *Chineſe*, as moſt Writers through Miſtake have affirm'd.

December 24. the Wind freſhen'd upon us, and we made large Runs to the Southward. Betimes the 25*th*, we ſaw the Iſland *Companello* N. W. about 8 Leagues off.

December 26. I had a good Obſervation, and made Latitude 11 *deg*. 54 *min.* by which

I found the Currant had ſet us 59 *min.* to the S. of my Account. About 8 this Morning the *Highland* of *Champa* on the Continent bore W. by N. nine Leagues off. At 10 laſt Night we haled up S. by E. Wind at N. E. continued that Courſe for about 100 Miles, and then lay by, for fear of the Iſlands of *Pracel.*

December 27. we found our ſelves near the Sholes, and at 11 in the Morning ſaw *Catwicks* Iſland, which obliged us to ſteer W. to avoid the Danger. At Noon the Land of *Cochinchina* bore from N. E. by N. to N. W. by W. and *Catwicks* Iſland S. E. by S. We were now in Latitude 10 *deg.* 41 *min.* and coming foul on the *Queen* loſt our Starboard Gallery.

December 28. *Pulo Condore* bore W. by S. 9 Leagues diſtant.

December 29. Small Winds, Calms, and a clear Skie. We ſounded, and found 20 Fathom Water. At 5 in the Afternoon, *Pulo Condore* bore N. W. ½ W.

December 30. we had a great deal of Rain, and the Wind ſhifted to W. N. W. and ſometimes to W. very faint, ſo that we made but ſmall way.

December 31. the Wind came about to S. E. then to S. E. by E. and E. and ſo to N. E. The true Trade, which continued till we came to the Straits of *Malacca.* We kept up S. by W. and the 4*th* of *January*,

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ry, 170$\frac{4}{5}$. had theſe Bearings. *Pulo Oro* S. W. *Pulo Timore* W. by N. and *Pulo Piſang* W. by S.

January the 5*th.* by a good Obſervation, I made Latitude 1 *deg.* 3 *min.* and reckon'd my Meridian Diſtance 5 *deg.* 59 *min.* W. from *Pulo Tago.* At half paſt 6 this Morning *Barbicot* Hill bore S. W. At 10 ſaw *Bintang* S. S. W. and then ſteer'd S. W. and W. S. W. till we made *Pedra Branca* on our Starboard Bow; we paſs'd betwixt it and the *Malay* Shore, and had Soundings 28 to 18 Fathom. From this time the Land hinder'd our Obſervations, and we had nothing more to do with the Compaſs, than take the Bearings of Places: The Iſlands were become our Guides, and we truſted to our Anchors in the Night; at leaſt, when we were apprehenſive of Danger.

January the 6*th.* we paſs'd by the *Highland* of *Jahore*, *Sincapore*, St. *John*'s Iſland, the *Cardimons*, the two Brothers, and *Cape Callot.* The Wind continued ſtill at N. E. and we ſteer'd on half the Points of the Compaſs.

January the 7*th.* A Proe from *Malacca* came on Board with Advice of *French* Privateers on the Coaſt of *Cormandel*; ſhe had been cruſing three Weeks, or a Month in the Straits, by Order of the Governour of Fort St. *George*, for that purpoſe. Our

Courſe lay now N. W. along the Coaſt of *Malacca*, by *Pulo Piſang*, and the *Highland* of *Formoſa* (not *Pſalminazar*'s.) We brought the *Highland* over *Malacca* N. by W. ½ W. and anchor'd in 25 Fathom.

January the 8*th*. we ſail'd by the *Highland* of *Moor*, and at Noon *Malacca* Church bore N. ½ E. and the Weſtermoſt Land in ſight on the *Sumatra* Shore S. S. W.

January the 9*th*. we arrived at *Malacca*, where we had the firſt Account of the *Neptune*'s Wreck on *Cape Comarin*: We found at Anchor two large *Dutch* Ships, three *Moors* Prizes, one *Dane*, and the *Pearl*, a ſmall Ship from *Madraſs*. We continued there victualling, and watering till the 15*th*, and then made the beſt of our way towards *Anjengo* on the *Malabar* Coaſt. The *Sydney* and *Eaton* arrived the 13*th*, did their Buſineſs in two Days, and came out of the Road along with us and the *Queen*.

January the 16*th*. the *Montague* from *Amoy*, bound for *Surat*, put into *Malacca* Road: Want of Proviſions obliged her to ſtop, otherwiſe we had had her Company; for we were ſtill in ſight of *Malacca*. At Noon *Cape Recorda* bore N. N. W. and the Governours Iſland E ½ S.

January the 17*th*. Winds at E. N. E. Courſe N. W. At Noon *Parſilore* Hill bore N. ½ W. We lay at Anchor all Night in 23 Fathom, and at 7 the next Morning weighed;

weighed; but continued not long under Sail; being near the Sands, we came into 5 Fathom Water, then hall'd off, and anchor'd in 8½ Fathom. We try'd the Channel in the Pinnace, and found 2 Fathom on the Brink of the Sand, 1½ Fathom upon the middle of it, and gradual Soundings from 2 to 7 Fathom, betwixt it and the *Mallayan* Shore. When *Pulo Parsilore* bore E. by S. we steer'd without it N. W. by W. ½ W. which carried us clear.

January the 19*th*, the other three Ships found themselves imbay'd betwixt the Sands, where we left them at Anchor. The Wind coming round to S. we hall'd up E. S. E. for about an Hour, then stood W. by S. W. by N. and N. W. We made the Arrows about 8 in the Morning S. and at Noon saw a large *Dutch* Ship at Anchor on our Weather-Bow.

January 20*th*. *Pulo Jara* bore S E. ½ S. Small Winds at S. E. The 21*st* we saw two *Mallayan* Proes standing towards *Sumatra*, we found the Current N. W. ½ N. 3½ Fathom, and the 22*d*, by an Observation, made Latitude 4 *deg*. 50 *min*. Our Course these two Days was from W. N. W. to W. which set us too much on the *Sumatra* Shore; where at this time of the Year are always to be expected small Winds and Calms. Ships that are bound to the Westward, commonly keep the *Mallayan* Shore

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on Board, till they are clear of the Straits, and afterwards direct their Course as they see occasion; but we were not enough convinced of the Necessity of it, till we had been a Fortnight on the opposite Coast: In all which time we went but one, and two Miles an Hour; and then too often upon a Wind.

January 26. we made a Sail, and were chased by her all the next Day; we soon got a clear Ship to defend our selves as well as we could, but she was not able to come up with us: She shew'd no Colours, nor was she well provided for a Cruser.

January 28. to *February* 2. Wind and Weather unsettled, some Squalls or *Sumatras*, some Calms, and a great many Sorrowings on Board for our not keeping enough to the Northward.

February the 4*th*, we pass'd by *Acheen* Head, and the 5*th* I took my Departure from *Pulo Roundo*, allowing it to be in Latitude 6 *deg.* 5 *min.* The Wind freshen'd upon us at E. N. E. and I made my Course W. ½ N. At Noon the *Niccbar* Islands bore N. N. W. to N. W.

From the 6*th* to the 12*th*, the Winds were from E. N. E. to N. by E. Fresh Gales, so that we had a short Passage from *Acheen* Head to *Zelone*, which we made N. W. the 13*th*, after having run 14 *deg.* W. from *Pulo Roundo*. We coasted a long the South

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South part of that Island till the 19*th*, and then made *Cape Comarin*; at Noon my Reckoning was Latitude 7 *deg.* 40 *min.* and Meridian Distance 17 *deg.* 54 *min.* W. from *Pulo Roundo.*

February the 19*th.* Afternoon we made *Tegapatam* N. E. and pass'd by it betimes the next Day. This is a *Dutch* Factory a little to the Southward of *Anjengo*; whence the Chief sent a Boat on Board us to know what we were, *&c.* The 20*th* at 9 in the Morning, we made *Anjengo* Fort N. by W ½ W. Anchor'd in that Road at Noon, lay there two Days, and then proceeded towards *Callicut.*

ANJENGO is a small Fort belonging to the *English East India* Company, in Latitude 8 *deg.* 30 *min.* N. On the Coast of *Malabar.* It is much like, but less than the inner Fort of *Madrass*: The Curtains were not quite finish'd, yet four Guns were mounted on each Point, and four more on a Platform by the Sea-side. It is strengthen'd towards the Land by a broad River, that, I am told, runs into the Sea at a small Distance to the Southward; but it is not deep enough on the Bar for large Vessels. There are about 40 Soldiers to defend it, who have their Dwellings a little to the Northward, by the Company's Goodowns, or Ware-houses; most of whom are *Topazes*, or mungrel *Portuguese.*

The Chief, and three or four Counſellors manage the Trade, who with one Surgeon are all the Company's Servants I ſaw there; I mean ſuch as have yearly Salarys.

The Governour's Lodgings, which are within the Walls, are cover'd with *Cajan*, or Palm Leaves, and Matts; and are otherwiſe very mean. Without Doors it is three or four Inches deep in looſe Sand, which is incommodious beyond meaſure to thoſe, who walk in Shoos.

There runs a great Surf upon the Shore, but it is not ſo dangerous, as where it breaks off at Sea, as on the Coaſt of *Cormandel.* Their Tonys or Boats to carry off, or land Goods in, are ſow'd together like the *Musſoolas* at Fort St. *George*, and are ſo very narrow, that one can rarely go a Shore in them without being wet. 'Tis not good venturing in an *Engliſh* Boat; for beſides its Stiffneſs, the Ignorance of our Sailers, in taking a proper time to puſh on Shore betwixt the Breakings of the Sea, may render it liable to be over-ſet in deep Water.

This Settlement is chiefly for the Pepper Trade, which is here of a leſs Grain and not near ſo good, as more to the North about *Mergee* and *Carwar.* Whether the Fault lies in their gathering it before it is throughly ripe, as Mr. *H——y* thought; or in the Soil, or Climate, I leave to the Inquiſitive: That it is ſo in Fact, is Cauti-

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on enough for a Trader to be govern'd by.

Here are ſeveral ſorts of Cotton Cloths, of which I have known conſiderable Quantitys brought to *Madraſs.* I was a Shore but one Afternoon, which was too ſhort a time to learn the juſt Difference of Money, and what was neceſſary of the Weights and Meaſures. Rupees are the moſt Currant Coin; they have Venetians, Gubbers, Muggerbees, and Pagodas; tho' I never ſaw any.

The Governour of *Madraſs*, on Advice of the *Neptune*'s Misfortune on *Cape Comarin*, diſpatch'd two ſmall Sloops with about 50 Soldiers, to aſſiſt the Ship's Company in ſecuring what they could of the Wreck; but they came a little too late. They were under the Command of two Enſigns, and now waiting for a favourable Seaſon to return, with the *Engliſh* Gentlewomen, who came out on Board that unfortunate Veſſel.

February 22. we weigh'd with the Land-breez at N. N. E. and ſtood off, till we met with the Sea-breez at W. N. W. and then tack'd and ſtood in towards the Shore, which was our daily Practice till the *26th.* Always anchoring in 6 and 7 Fathom Water, when we had not got far enough out with the Land Wind, to keep us under Sail till the Sea-breez was ſpent.

February 26. we paſs'd by *Cocheen*, and ſaw one Ship in the Road, and another under

der Sail to the South. We continued plying off and on with the Land and Sea-breezes, and the 3*d* of *March* moor'd in *Callicut* Road; where we found the *Horsham*, a separate Stock Ship at Anchor, with several *Moors* taking in Coire, Coco-kernels, Pepper, *&c.* for their respective Markets. We continued here till the 10*th* of *March*, and shipt about 200 Bales of Rice, and other Provisions for our Passage to *Mocho*; whither we directed our Course; But either through Mismanagement, or contrary Winds, were obliged to bear up for *Muskat* to refresh, and thence for *Gombroon* in *Persia* to dispose of our Cargo. I made but few Remarks now on the Produce of this Place, or any other on the *Malabar* Coast; expecting a better Opportunity to inform my self in Matters of Trade on our return. I shall therefore say something of every Port we call'd at hereafter.

March the 11*th*, we ply'd to the Northward with the Land and Sea-breezes, pass'd by Sacrifice Rock, and anchor'd in the Evening in 8 Fathom. At 4 the next Morning we weigh'd again, and at 6 *Telichery* bore E. by N. ½ N. and *Cananore* N. E. by E. ½ E. The 18*th* I took my Departure from *Mangalore*, allowing it to be in Latitude 12 *deg.* 50 *min.* N. I had an Observation at Noon, and made Latitude 13 *deg.* 6 *min.* The 19*th* by a good Amplitude I found the

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the Variation to be 6 *deg.* 30 *min.* W. *March* 21. we were in Latitude 14 *deg.* 6 *min.* N. but afterward we fell to the S. and raised the Variation as we got more to the W.

March 21 to 25, 1705. Fair Weather, a smooth Sea, and small Winds from W. S. W. to N. W. wherefore we stood sometimes to the N. and sometimes to the S. to keep our Latitude.

March the 26*th*, in Latitude 12 *deg.* 50 *min.* and 2 *deg.* 45 *min.* W. From *Mangalore* we pass'd by the *Baza de Pedra*, which bore from N. N. E. to N. E. by N. about a Mile distant. They are a Parcel of low Rocks even with the Surface of the Water, and can only be discern'd by the extraordinary Breaking of the Sea.

March the 27*th*, we saw the *Chery Bowmen* from N. by W. to W. N. W. another Parcel of Rocks less dangerous than the former; because they lie above Water, and may be seen at a greater Distance. From this time to the 10*th* of *May* we had nothing but contrary Winds betwixt the N. and W. and sometimes to the Eastward of the N. but that never lasted. The 12*th* of *April* we were in Latiude 7 *deg.* 13 *min.* N. but afterwards came more to the N. as the Winds would permit with our Starboard Tacks on Board, and when that fail'd we tack'd, and stood N. and N. by E. as on the 28*th*

and

and 29*th* of *April*, with the Winds at W. N. W. and N. W. by W. On the *Malabar* Coaſt we met with ſeveral intelligent Maſters of Country Ships, who all agreed in adviſing us to lie on a Wind, which we ſhould meet with betwixt the N. and N. W. till we were got to the S. of the Line, and by that time we ſhould find our ſelves far enough to the W. to reach *Cape Gardafue*, with the S. W. Monſoon, which in *April* and *May* always blows freſh from that part of the Coaſt of *Africk*; but we took quite different Meaſures, and loſt our Paſſage. I do not pretend to give Rules for Sailing, yet I may aſſert, the Doctrine of the Winds to be a moſt neceſſary Study for a Commander of a Ship in all the *Indian* Seas.

May the 11*th*, we were in Latitude 12 *deg.* 30 *min.* N. and by account I reckon'd my ſelf 21 *deg.* 22 *min.* W. from *Mangalore*; The Variation of the Compaſs was 15 *deg.* 12 *min.* W. and the Captain was ſo well perſwaded of our being to the W. of *Succatra*, that he wore the Ship, and ſtood E. by S. to make it with the Wind at S. W. by W. a freſh Gale; but finding the Miſtake after we had run above twenty Leagues, we lay by, and held a Conſultation with all our Officers, on what Courſe was next to be taken. *Muskat* was thought a proper Place to refreſh in, and thither it was unanimouſly agreed to make the beſt of our

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way. We had been a long time reduced to two Pints of Water a Day, which, considering the Heats, was but a poor Allowance. Starving was what we had no reason to fear: For every Morning we caught Dolphins enough for our whole Ship's Company, besides abundance of Sherks for Diversion. We were now got into the S. W. Monsoon, which continued to blow very fresh, therefore we steer'd away N. and N. N. W. to make the Land about *Dofar* on the Coast of *Arabia*, which we did the 16*th* a little to the N. My Meridian Distance was then 22 *deg*. 11 *min*. W. We kept that Shore on Board, with the Wind at W. S. W. and S. W. often founding in 15 to 45 Fathom; and the 20*th* made *Cape Ruslegate* N. We saw a Sail a Head in the Morning, and came up with her about Noon. She proved to be a Ship of 200 Tuns, that the *Arabs* had formerly taken from the *Portuguese*, loaden with Slaves, Ivory, *&c.* from *Mombas*; and Dates they had taken in at *Dofar* for *Muskat*. They offer'd what Water they could spare, and sent us a Bale of Dates, with a young *African* Goat for a Present.

Mombas is a Fort in Latitude 3½ *deg*. S. built by the *Portuguese* on a sickly Island, in the middle of a large Bay, on the Coast of *Africk*, that used to be as fatal to the *Filios de Goa*, as *Bombay* to the *English*. The

Arabs,

Arabs, with whom the *Portuguese* have continual Wars, finding the Garrison, either through neglect of the *Vice-Roy* of *Goa*, or by extraordinary Sickness, dwindled to almost nothing, sent three or four Ships of War, and reduced it to their Obedience; whereby they have secured a rich Trade, in Slaves, Gold, and Ivory, to themselves.

We doubled the *Cape*, and sail'd along Shore till the 23*d*, and then sent our Pinnace to a small Town on the Coast of *Arabia* for Water. She return'd in a very little time with a black Lamb, a Kid, and several sorts of Fruit; but could get no Water, without the loss of more time than we had to spare. We reach'd *Muskat* by ten a Clock the next Day, anchor'd in 11 Fathom Water, and saluted the Port with 9 Guns; but receiv'd no Answer till our Boat went a Shore, and then they gave us 19 in return. The Land from *Cape Ruslegate*, is for the most part mountainous, and barren, without Trees or Shrubs in sight, unless here and there in the Valleys, which are very few.

MUSKAT on the Coast of *Arabia Fœlix*, in the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulph, lies just under the Tropick of *Cancer*, and is so well improved by the *Arabs* since they got it out of the Hands of the *Portuguese*, that it is become a Terrour to all the trading People

in

in *India*. They are at War with the *Danes*, and *Portugueſe*, and when they meet with an *Engliſh* Veſſel of ſmall Force, they don't ſcruple to make a Prize of her: But the *Dutch* have not yet ſuffer'd by them. They increaſe daily in Shipping; tho' I am credibly inform'd, they have no Timber of their own Growth fit for that Uſe. They have a great many built at *Surat*; and ſome in the River *Indus*, of which *Europeans* have very little Knowledge. There were 14 Sail of Men of War in the Mole, beſides above 20 Merchants when we arrived, one of them carry'd 70 Guns, and none leſs than 20. The biggeſt would have been but a ſmall fourth Rate in *England*, their Ports being as cloſe as they can well ſet them one by another. Fifteen or ſixteen Sail more were cruiſing abroad, and moſt of them expected home in a Fortnight's time, to ſhelter againſt the S. W. Monſoon. They are always well man'd, but the ſtouteſt hearted cannot endure bad Weather. Their Colours are red, which they diſplay in Streamers and Pendants at every Yard-arm, Maſt-head, and other remarkable part of their Ships: Whence the Fleet in the Mole made a pretty Appearance at our firſt Entrance into the Harbour. Powder is ſcarce among them, and yet they are the profuſeſt People in the World in waſting it on all Occaſions. There are ſeveral

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ſmall Fortifications about the Harbour, which are ſo much out of Repair, that they never fired while we were among them, without ſhaking down part of the Walls.

The City is in the Bottom of the Bay ſurrounded with Hills, or rather prodigious Rocks on all Sides, which make it intolerably hot in the Summer. The Houſes are two Storys high, make an ordinary Appearance, and are worſe furniſh'd within. The Streets are irregular, and ſo narrow, that two Men can ſcarce walk a breaſt. The *Bazar*, or Market-place is about the middle of the Town, well ſtored with Fruits, and Proviſions. Fiſh are ſo plenty, that they ſupply ſeveral Markets abroad with them. I have ſeen thirty two Bonetas, each enough for three Men, ſold for a Mamooda, or 8 *d. Engliſh* out of a Fiſhing-Boat, juſt after they were taken. While we lay at *Gombroon*, ſeveral large Trankys came from *Muskat* loaden with Saltfiſh, and Onions, whereby they made at leaſt *Cent. per Cent.* Profit.

The Cuſtom-houſe is near the landing Place, where they take 2 ½ *per Cent.* on all Goods imported by *Mahometans*, and 5 *per Cent.* on what is brought thither by Merchants of another Religion: However, the Governour aſſured us; if we would diſpoſe of our Cargo there, it ſhould be exempt from all manner of Dutys, which he

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he had receiv'd an Order from the *Imaum* or King to allow. They never did demand any thing for Exportations. This was a very proper Market for the Goods we had on Board, especially Tutanaque, and Copper, which did not answer, where we afterwards sold them ; yet knowing the *Arabs* to be accustom'd to ill Practices, we could not tell what Trick might in the end be play'd us, and therefore thought it our best way to wave their Offers, and only victual and water with them.

Poor *Murvil's* Fate contributed not a little to our Jealousies: He was Master of a Country Ship, from *Culcutta* in *Bengall*, bound for *Gombroon*. Two *Arabian* Men of War met him off *Cape Jasquese*, and after a short Dispute took him Prisoner, tho' he had an *English* Pass, and they had no reason to think him an Enemy. The Governour was apprehensive of our demanding a Restitution, which, had we done, I believe would have been of good Effect: For without our mentioning a Sillable of it, he excus'd himself to this purpose.

'Two of our Men of War made the Ship 'under *English* Colours off *Cape Jasquese*, and 'sent a Boat to know if they were really 'such as their Ensigns spake them ; for the '*Danes*, *Portuguese*, and all our Enemys, 'when they are afraid of us, pretend to be 'of your Nation: She was no sooner within

'reach, but the Ship fired a whole broad
'Side upon her, and wounded several of
'our Men; whereupon our Ships engaged
'her for two Hours, and took her, with
'great Loss. This was a fair Occasion for our appearing in his behalf; but instead of it, we made a weak Reply, as if his Sufferings had not concern'd us. I had a small Acquaintance with him at *Acheen*, and think him to be a Man of too great Prudence, to be guilty of the Rashness he was charg'd with: But it not being my Province to act in it, I could only bewail his Misfortunes.

The Produce of the Country I am not well inform'd of, yet do know very well, here were several sorts of Drugs, and a great deal of Coffee to be had, at as reasonable Rates as at *Mocho*, tho' I believe most of the latter came from the Red Sea. Ivory is likewise to be bought cheap enough to turn to good Account at *Surat*.

The King of *Muskat* is Master of the Pearl Fishery in the *Persian* Gulph; yet fine Pearls are almost as dear here as in *Europe*.

Horses are a most profitable Commodity for the *Malabar* Coast; but a great deal of Care must be taken in their Choice, and Carriage. One of my Acquaintance told me, he clear'd all Charges, and made above 100 *per Cent*. Profit on a Parcel, he carry'd to *Carwar*.

The

The Currant Money is Budgerooks, and Mamoodas. The Budgerooks are mixt Mettle, rather like Iron than any thing elſe, have a Croſs on one ſide, and were coin'd by the *Portugueſe*. Thirty of them make a Silver Mamooda, of about Eight Pence value. *Surat* Rupees are reckon'd at 3½ Mamoodas, and *Spaniſh* Dollars at 7½ Mamoodas. They have Venetians, Ibraims, and other Pieces of Gold, which I had not an Opportunity to learn the Worth of; nor the intrinſick Value of Silver among the Goldſmiths.

Groſs Goods at the Cuſtom-houſe are weighed by the Maund of 8¼ *l. Engliſh*. Merchants in the Town ſometimes uſe the Fraſſel and Bahar; but, as far I could learn, they are out of the common way in Trade: They differ from thoſe of that Name at *Mocho*, as do likewiſe their ſmall Weights for Gold, Silver, and fine Goods, which is all I can ſay of them.

The Harbour is near twice as deep, as it is wide. Mr. *Thornton*'s Draught in the *Engliſh* Pilot makes but little Difference, otherwiſe it would be well done.

Water is brought in Pipes to the Town; for which the People pay a certain rate to the Government: They had three Mamoodas, or two Shillings *Engliſh*, for every Punchion we fill'd: But when the *Dutch* come hither, they give nothing for it.

Goods proper for this Port are all ſorts of *China* Commoditys; the Produce of *India* from thence to *Surat*, and in general what is ſent directly from *Europe* to *Mocho*; ſuch as Fir-Maſts, Lead, Steel and Iron in Bars, Guns, Anchors, Nails, *&c.*

In the firſt Boat we ſent a Shore was a handſome Preſent for the Governour; but he courteouſly refuſed it; alledging, he could receive nothing from Strangers, without diſpleaſing the Prince he ſerved, who was always averſe to what-ever had the leaſt Shew of Bribery: Nevertheleſs, he held himſelf obliged to us for the Offer, and ſent ſeveral ſorts of Fruit on Board, as an Acknowledgment.

May 26. about 6 in the Evening we weigh'd with the Wind at S. S. E. expecting to reach *Gombroon* in a very little time; but proving calm ſoon after we were at Sea, and meeting for the moſt part with faint, contrary Winds in our Paſſage, we were above a Fornight before we got thither.

We had nothing remarkable till the 30*th*, when being in Latitude 25 *deg.* 30 *min.* N. and 45 *min.* W. from *Murton* Iſland, we made Land on the *Sanganian* Shore from N. by E. to N. by W. The Variation was 13 *deg.* 40 *min.* W. The next Day we came very near the Shore, and had uneven Soundings from 30 to 10 Fathom ſandy Ground. The Current ſate S. S. E. 4 Fathom.

June

June the 1*st*. Our Soundings were more uneven than the Day before: We had 45 Fathom in the Morning, and the next caſt was 4 Fathom; then we tack'd and ſtood off, and in leſs than an Hour, had no Ground with 85 Fathom Line. This was the more ſurprizing, becauſe the Land was very low, and the Sands took up a great Space betwixt the Sea and the Shore, which were all cover'd at high Water.

June the 2*d*. In the Morning *Cape Jaſqueſe* bore N. W. ½ W. and by Noon we brought it N. by E. At three a Clock we anchor'd in 10 Fathom, and did not weigh till the next Day, when we had fair Weather, and a freſh Gale at N. by E. with which we ſtood N. W. by W. Two or three large Turtles, and abundance of Water-Snakes ſwum by our Ship; we got on Board ſeveral of the latter, which are much the ſame as St. *Helena Congers*.

June the 4*th*. At 6 this Morning we made *Cape Macedon* N. W. by W. and a ſmall Iſland to the Northward of it N. N. W.

June the 5*th*. Pleaſant Weather, with freſh Gales at N. N. E. We took ſeveral Bearings on the *Arabian* and *Perſian* Shores, and had Ground from 17 to 50 Fathom. Proving calm in the Evening, we found the Current S. S. W. 3 Fathom.

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June the 7*th*. Small variable Winds and Calms. A little before Night we made the Islands *Ormoos*, *Larack*, and *Kishmee*.

June the 8*th*, we had the Land and Sea Breezes, which brought us within sight of *Gombroon*, and the next Day we anchor'd in that Road in 6 Fathom; where we found the *Josiah*, Captain *Pye*; the *Queen*, Captain *Cornwal*; and the *Rising-Sun*, Captain *Wybridge*; five large *Dutch* Ships, one *Dane*, and a *Galiot*.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VIII.

Gombroon, *its Strength, and Houses. Wind-Chimneys. Seasons of the Year.* How to get an Estate. *The* Persians *have no Ships of their own. The Produce of the Country.* Carmenia *Goats to breed at St.* Helena. *The Company pay no Custom. Charges on private Trade. An Embassie to the* Sophee. *Orders in the Consultation Room. The Method of Contracting. Abuses in the Factory. Money, and the Brokers paying it. A Discourse concerning* English *Cloth.* Bussora. *Bargains how made. Weights.* English, Dutch, *and* French *Factorys. Entertainments. Provisions. Dates, how they grow. Grapes. Kismishes. Water from* Asseem. *Artificial Ponds. Wells at the* Banian *Tree.* Asseem. *Date Trees; how they are water'd. Diversions. Dancing Girls. Heats. Froth of the Sea. Way of Travelling. Camels, Horses, Mules, and Asses. The Religion of the* Persians. Banians. *Education of Children.* Persian *Women, and their Dress. Burying Place. A Caravan of Camels.* Ormoos, Larack *and* Kishmee. *Salt. Coins and Weights.* Abassees, *and* Chequeens. *Charges of the Port. Price Currants.* Syrash *Wine. Rose-water. Small Almonds. Goods proper for* Gombroon. *Freight to* Surat. *Rich Ships with Freight from* Persia.

ſia. *A Paragraph of the Company's Letter. Care taken for good Uſage of Paſſengers: A Caution concerning it. They leave* Gombroon, *and arrive at* Surat.

GOmbroon, or *Bunder-abaſs* in Latitude 27 *deg.* 40 *min.* N. is the chief Port for Merchandize in the Gulph of *Perſia.* Beſides the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, the moſt conſiderable Merchants are *Banians*, and *Armenians*; *Mahometans* are as numerous, but they ſeem to prefer the Affairs of the Country to Foreign Trade: There are *Jews*, and ſome *Arabs*, who will be piddling about ſmall Parcels of Goods in a *Cargo*; but are ſeldom concern'd in great Contracts, unleſs for Pearl and Jewels. It is a large City, incompaſs'd with a Wall towards the Land, which is ruin'd in ſeveral Places through Neglect. Againſt the Sea are three ſmall Forts of five Guns each, a Platform of eight, and a Caſtle of thirty five more, to ſecure it, and the Road, from the Attempts of an Enemy by Water. The Houſes in moſt of the back Streets are ſo out of Repair, ſome half down, others in Heaps of Rubbiſh, that it looks rather like a Town ſack'd by an Enemy, than inhabited by Men of Subſtance. Yet it affords a moſt delightful Proſpect a League off at Sea, where thoſe Defects cannot be ſeen. The *Bazar*, and Shops there-

thereabout are, for the moſt part, kept by *Banians*, who have their Houſes in good Order; and if one asks them why the *Perſians* are ſo negligent in repairing, what their Anceſtors were at a great Charge in erecting; they'll anſwer, for the Vanity of building new ones themſelves. To ſee good Houſes uninhabited, while the Owners are building others to live in, is a ſufficient Authority to condemn them of Imprudence. They are two Storys high, and have ſmall Windows with flat Roofs, for their Familys to ſleep on in the Summer. The Walls of the beſt are of Stone, which they get from *Kiſhmee* or *Larack*; but they commonly build with Earth and Lime. Thoſe that can afford it have wooden Contrivances on the Tops of their Houſes, to ſtrike the Winds into the Rooms under them; they are about ten Foot high, and at a Diſtance look like ſo many little Towers.

In *April* and *May* there is not a more ſickly Place in the World; in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt* 'tis healthful enough, and hot to Extremity; and betwixt *September* and *Chriſtmas* it's much but the whole Factory round have had the Ague; often the Calenture, and then good night. So that what with the Danger in the Spring, violent Heats in the Summer, and Lingering Sickneſs in the Winter; poor Factors and Writers at 15 *l.* and 5 *l.* *per Annum*, have a hard Bargain with

with the Company: However here's an Opportunity of growing rich sooner than at more healthful Places. For by agreeing with another of an equal Fortune, that at the Decease of either, the Estate he was possess'd of shall fall to the Survivor; one has a fair Chance in four or five Years time to be in better Circumstances, than the best Management in *Bunder* could otherwise procure. I recommend this to the Consideration of all, whose Fortunes may lead them that way. A Man is not nearer the Grave for such Provision, nor would his Relations at home fare the worse, for the Loss of his Estate by Assignment: For, if by former Events we may judge of what will be, they have reason to conclude, not a third part of what is left with Trustees will be accounted for; often none at all; and to make the Company Executors in Trust is a very tedious way, unless one of the Directors be a Party concern'd.

The *Persians* have not so much, as one Ship of their own in the Gulph; therefore they freight all their Goods for *Surat*, and other Parts of *India* on *English* and *Dutch* Vessels, at great Rates. The chief Commoditys are strong Wines of several sorts, Rose-water, Brandy, Raisins, Kismishes, Prunellas, Dates, Almonds, *Pistachia* Nuts, Ruinus, Rich Silks, Carpets, Leather, Lapis Tutiæ, Worm-seed, Galbanum, Amoniacum,

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niacum, Aſſafætida, Gum Elemnia, Tragant, and ſeveral other ſorts of Drugs, at the Rates hereafter in the Price Currant. Theſe are in a great meaſure the Produce of *Carmenia*, which they bring thence in Caravans. The *Engliſh* have a Factory in that Province for the ſake of their fine Wool, which I am told, our Hatters cannot well be without. The Company had eight of the Goats brought to *Gombroon* while we were there, to be carry'd to St. *Helena* on the *Joſiah*, for Increaſe: But what became of the Project, I cannot tell. Their Fleeces were exceeding thick, long, ſoft, and of a rediſh Colour: They had long Horns, and like other Goats, were very frolickſome.

The Company have all their Goods Cuſtom-free; yet the *Shabander* keeps an Officer at the Factory, to take account of what is brought a Shore, and delivered to the Merchants, who uſually make him a Preſent out of the Goods ſold them, to prevent the Trouble 'tis in his Power to give them. All Country Ships with *Engliſh* Paſſes may enjoy the ſame Advantage, only paying the Company 2 *per Cent.* Conſolage, 1 *per Cent.* to the Agent, and 1 *per Cent.* more to their Broker, on the groſs Sale of Goods. When a Ship arrives, the *Shabander* ſends his Boat on Board to know whence ſhe came, what Goods ſhe is loaden with, and to whom ſhe belongs, which

muſt

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muſt be anſwer'd according to the Deſign of the Voyage. Were the *Engliſh* Priviledges refuſed, and the *Shabander* apply'd to, the leaſt he would demand, would be 7 or 8 *per Cent.* on the whole Cargo, as he ſhall value it. Interlopers formerly took this Courſe; but they never paid ſo much, becauſe the Port was willing to incourage ſuch Practices. Captain *L——ce* in the *Proſpect*, a Country Ship of about 200 Tuns from *Metchlepatam*, agreed with the *Shabander* for 3 *per Cent.* but was always at Variance with the Factory; however he fared very well. The *Indians* of *Surat*, *Arabs*, and other Merchants, pay about 14 *per Cent.* Cuſtom.

In conſideration of the Company's good Services, and for the Charge they were at, in aſſiſting the *Perſians* againſt the *Portugueſe* on *Ormoos*, they had half the Cuſtoms of *Gombroon* given them, and their Succeſſors, by a *Firman* from the *Sophi*, or Emperor, which they duly receiv'd for a conſiderable time; afterwards it dwindled to 1000 Tomands, or 3333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the Company's Accounts *per annum.* This they always receiv'd, till within theſe ſeven or eight Years; and now it is refuſed them, on pretence of their not keeping ſeveral Articles, on their part to be perform'd; eſpecially that of ſecuring their Coaſt, againſt the Inſults of the *Arabs* of *Muskat.*

Mr.

Mr. *Prescot* arrived from *England*, while we were here, with the Queen's Letter, the Company's Instructions, and valuable Presents to the *Sophi*, *Etamandoulet*, and other Ministers of State, in hopes of getting thereby an Order for the Arrears, and a new Grant for the Continuance of the Benefits they formerly enjoy'd. He was a Man of good Presence of Mind, and ingenious, whence something advantagious might have been done; but his suddain Death prevented it. The Presents were afterwards made, and the Letter deliver'd by others to very little purpose.

I cannot give a better Account of the State of the Company's Priviledges, than may be gather'd from the following Order, hung up by the Agent and Council in the Consultation-Room, *viz.*

'The Honourable Sir *Nicholas Wait*, General of *India*, *&c.* Council of *Bombay*, 'having been pleased to appoint the Worshipful *John Lock* Agent, and Council to 'manage in *Persia* the United Trade of the 'Honourable English Company trading to 'the *East Indies*; We do by Virtue of the 'Power given us, and the Authority of our 'Honourable Masters, represented by us, 'appoint, and order the following Rules to 'be observed by all Persons whatsoever, 'Subjects of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, 'trading under the Priviledges of the Ho-

'nourable

'nourable Company, and enjoying the Ad-
'vantage of their House, and Protection
'here in *Gombroon*, until they shall be al-
'ter'd, or otherwise determined by the
'Honourable Company, or their General
'and Council at *Bombay*.

'1. That if any Person in the Service of 'the Honourable Company, shall bring any 'Goods into their House, or a-shore to any 'other Place belonging to *Armenians*, or any 'other Natives of this Country, or Fo-'reigners, under colour of his Name to de-'fraud the King of *Persia* of his Customs, 'he shall be forthwith discharged their Ser-'vice, and sent to *Bombay*: There being 'nothing of a more dangerous Consequence 'to be committed, nor more likely to occa-'sion the Loss of all the Honourable Com-'pany's Priviledges, which for so many 'Years, and with vast Expence they have 'been obtaining, than such an Underta-'king. And if any Commanders of Ships 'in the Service of the Honourable Compa-'ny, or private Ships trading hither, or a-'ny Persons by their Leave, or Connivance, 'shall permit any such Goods to be run, or 'brought any where else than to the Cus-'tom-house, where they should go: We 'declare we will protest against them, for 'all Damages that may thereby accrue to 'the Honourable Company, and we will 'represent any such Attempts to the Gene-'ral

'ral and Council at *Bombay*, with as much 'Severity as we can, and as the fatal Con-'ſequences of ſuch ruinous Actions deſerve.

'2. That as the Duties the Honourable 'Company require to be paid here on 'Goods are not above one fifth Part of what 'is paid to the *Shabander* or Cuſtom-maſter, 'ſo we require that what private Engliſh 'Shipping comes to *Perſia* to trade and mer-'chandize, that they bring them into the 'Honourable Company's Houſe in *Gom-'broon*, and no other Part or Port in *Perſia*, 'where they muſt of neceſſity pay Cuſtoms, 'which, by ſo ill an Example, may occaſi-'on the Honourable Company to fall under 'the ſame Misfortune; and in ſuch a caſe 'cannot but be look'd on by the General at '*Bombay*, their Governours of Forts, Pre-'ſidents in *India*, and us here as open Ene-'mys to their Trade, and will be proceeded 'againſt by them as far as the Rigour of 'their Charter, and Act of Parliament for 'Eſtabliſhment of the ſole Trade in *India* 'can extend. And if any Goods belonging 'to the *Engliſh* ſhall not firſt be brought 'to the Factory, we will ſeize the ſame, and 'tranſmit them to *Bombay*, to be there 'condemn'd as unlicenced and forfeited 'Goods.

'3. The Conſolage hitherto taken by 'the Honourable Old Company's Agents, 'on private Goods brought to their Factory

'being

'being 2 *per Cent.* we in like manner continue the same, and the 1 *per Cent.* granted by them to their Agent on Goods not consign'd to him; and he to be chief in the Sale of all Cargoes, if on the Place, or else the Chief of *Gombroon*, which 3 *per Cent.* is but ⅕ of 15 *per Cent.* which Goods at the Custom-house usually pay, before they are clear'd, by over-valuing, and Presents to the Officers.

'4. If any Body load any Goods on Board any of the Honourable Company's Ships without first acquainting the Agent, or, in his Absence, the Chief therewith, said Goods are by the Honourable Company's Charter-party obliged to pay 40 *l.* Sterling *per* Tun Freight, besides what other Penaltys their General and Council shall think convenient to lay upon them. These Matters we have thought fit to make publick, that no Person hereafter may be ignorant of the same. Given under our Hands at *Gombroon*, *May* the 18*th*, 1705.

John Lock,
William Lee,
James Rawlins,
Edward Dennis.

From what is said, any one would choose to trade under the Company's Protection; but

but there are ſome Inconveniencys, not well to be avoided, which I ſhall endeavour to ſet in a true Light, and then let my Countrymen act as they pleaſe.

All private Trade, either in *Europe*, or Country Ships, has been ſo long ingroſs'd by the Company's Servants, that they really think, they have a Right to it at their own Rates. The Agent at *Iſpahan* is concern'd one Third, the Chief of *Gombroon* one Third, and the reſt of the Factors in *Perſia* the other Third in all Inveſtments: So that there's ſcarce an *Engliſh* Man in the Place, will give a true Account of the Value of Goods againſt his own Intereſt. However, that all things may ſeem to be done for the Advantage of the Stranger, *Chittera*, or who elſe may be Broker, informs the *Banian* and *Armenian* Merchants of what is to be ſold, and appoints a time for half a Score of them to meet at the Factory. The Chief preſides as Director in the Sale, and it's much but they part without coming to a full Reſolution for the whole; or if it ſhould happen that the Contract is finiſhed at the firſt Meeting, it would be an extraordinary Caſe. We had a conſiderable Parcel of flower'd Pelongs, which could not be ſold with the reſt of the Cargo at three or four General Meetings of Merchants in the Conſultation Room. Afterwards the *very honeſt* Broker brought five or

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ſix of the ſame Men, to the Chamber where the Goods lay, and bargain'd for near 20 *per Cent.* more than they had offer'd before. They were deliver'd immediately, and carry'd out of the Factory; yet in about three Weeks time, I ſaw them ſold again by the Chief for 30 *per Cent.* more, which was enough to ſatisfy me, that Meetings of Merchants for Contract may be well, or ill, as are the Intentions of the Chief.

The *Perſians* may be concern'd half in Contract with the *Engliſh*, but theſe are not often ſo much on the ſquare; or allow'd to buy ſuch and ſuch ſorts for their own Accounts, and not to bid within 20 or 30 *per Cent.* of the Value of the reſt; or call'd to run down the whole Cargoe, that the Seller may think himſelf befriended, if the Chief will take it at any Price. But, be it as it will, whatever is pretended to be ſaved by preferring the Uſage in the Factory, to what may be expected from the *Shabander*, will appear to be very ſmall; if things are under the ſame Management they were in 1705.

Another ſenſible Diſadvantage is in the Advance the Broker ſhall pleaſe to put on the Money he pays: If Abaſſees, which are reckon'd four Shahees each, he will ſometimes charge 10 *per Cent.* for the Difference in Exchange; there is always ſome Allowance, but he will be ſure to have 2

per

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per Cent. more than the currant Price. If he pays Mamoodas at 2 Shahees each, Dollars, Veuetians, Gubbers, Rupees, or Abassees, may be purchased of the Merchants; but he'll take care to defer the Payment so long, that they are not to be got in time, so that the Remedy would prove worse than the Disease; the Mamoodas being so light and base, as in no wise to be fit for other Markets. Besides, he will insist, his Credit is materially concern'd in our attempting to be supply'd by others; nor can the Merchants, who bought the Goods, pay in other Coin, than such as he can get most by; which being his last Shift, is, in plain *English*, Take this or nothing. He will charge 32 Shahees *per* Chequeen, when they are not worth 31½. in the *Bazar*, where they are always three or four Coz dearer than among the Wholesale Merchants. It is in vain to be disturb'd at this kind of Treatment, for the Chief having a Finger in the Pie, there is no hope of Redress. This is Management the Company never countenanced, and I should have pass'd it in silence in respect to that honourable Establishment, but that I think them in no wise concern'd in it.

The *Northern* Provinces of *Persia*, and *Westward* on the *Grand Senior*'s Dominions, before this War, were supply'd with *English* Cloths by the *Turkey* Merchants: But

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the *Straits* Trade having been very much impeded by *French* Privateers, the *East-India* Company have taken this worthy Enterprife into their Confideration, and of late have fent large Quantitys round the Cape of *Good Hope* to *Gombroon*, and fo by Caravans to the refpective Markets. I know not how it anfwers, but do believe they find their Account in it, or they would not continue fending, as they annually do. They feem very earneft, and refolved to promote the Confumption of that Manufacture; and I have feen fome of their Inftructions to their Chiefs abroad, wherein they recommend it in fuch preffing Terms, that I am perfwaded, they have nothing more at Heart than the Publick Good in that Particular.

Hence I take an occafion to mention *Buffora* in the bottom of the Gulph, as a proper Port to fettle in. The Company formerly had a Factory there, but it was withdrawn, for the Expence it put them to; then they were not fo intent on the Cloth Trade in thefe Parts, which mightily alters the Cafe. I was never there, fo can only judge from its Situation, and the Accounts I have had of it, which fufficiently convince me, it would be as advantagious to them at this Juncture, as any fmall Settlement they have. 'Tis the Intereft of their Servants in *Perfia* to oppofe it; whence I fhould

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ſhould not wonder to find things miſrepreſented by them. It is at preſent under the *Turks*, who have a *Baſhaw* for Governour. The *Dutch* ſent a Veſſel thither of about 100 Tuns, laden with Sugar, Spice, and *China* Ware, while we lay at *Gombroon*. Returns may be made in Drugs or Money, but there is not ſo much of the latter, as at Ports of greater Trade.

All Bargains in *Gombroon* are made for Shahees, and the Company keep their Accounts in them, reckoning them worth 4 *d.* each, tho' that Coin is rarely met with; but in its ſtead Coz, and Mamoodas are currant every where. Horſes, Camels, Houſes, *&c.* are generally ſold by the Tomand, which is 200 Shahees, or 50 Abaſſees; and they uſually reckon their Eſtates that way; ſuch a Man is worth ſo many Tomands, as we reckon by Pounds in *England*. For other Money, ſee the Table.

Their great Weights are Maunds only, and theſe differ according to the Nature of the Commoditys to be deliver'd by them. Sugar, Copper, Tutanague, all ſorts of Drugs, *&c.* are ſold by the Maund *Tabrees*; which in the Factory, and the Cuſtomhouſe, is neareſt 6¼ *l. Avoirdupoiz*; but in the Bazar it is not above 6¼ *l.* which one ought to have regard to in buying out of the Shops. Eatables, and all ſorts of Fruit, as Rice, Raiſins, Prunellas, Al-

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monds, Onions, *&c.* are ſold by the Maund *Copara* of 7¼ *l.* in the Factory, and from 7¼ to 7½ in the Bazar. Fine Goods, as Gold, Silver, Musk, Acheen Camphir, Bezoar, Coral, Amber, Cloves and Cinamon Oyls, dy'd *China* Silk, *&c.* are ſold by the Miſcal, ſix of which are commonly counted an Avoirdupoiz Ounce; its juſt Weight is 2 *dw.* 23 *gr.* 24 *d. ps.* Troy. The Maund *Shaw* is two Maund *Tabrees*, uſed at *Iſpahan.*

The *Engliſh* are ſettled betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*, very near the Sea. The *Dutch* Factory is the leaſt of the three, ſo that they have ſcarce room for their Buſineſs; yet, as they grow upon us, and expect an Enlargement of their Priviledges, they are building another very Magnificent and Large, about half a Mile diſtant. The *French* Factory is uninhabited, and ours much out of Repair.

The *Engliſh* have a pretty good Underſtanding with the *Dutch*, and ſometimes the Chiefs make reciprocal Viſits to one another. Their Entertainments are in the beſt manner; and 'tis a Miracle if they part ſober. He that holds out longeſt makes it a matter of Triumph, and values himſelf for it, as a boon Companion would on the ſame ſcore in *England.* One of theſe (I may call them) Debauches is as much as a Man's Life is worth in the beginning of

May,

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May, yet in *July* and *August*, I have ſeen a Dozen drunk at a time without any ill Effect.

The Chief of their Proviſions is Mutton, for thoſe that can afford it. Their Sheep differ very little from ours, only there is three or four Pounds of Fat about the Tails of them; the Bones are no bigger than other Sheeps, and the Fat grows on each ſide from the Rump, and covers the Buttocks behind almoſt to the Hocks, like an Apron. They have plenty of Fowls, and ſome Hogs and Goats; Rice is imported from *India*, Salt-fiſh from *Muskat*; and they have Wheat of their own, ſo cheap, that the poor People have their chief Subſiſtance on Bread and Dates; they cannot often go to the Price of a Pilloe, or boil'd Fowl and Rice; but the better ſort make that their principal Diſh in all their Entertainments.

They abound in delicate Fruits, *viz.* Apricocks, Peaches, Pears, Pomegranates, Mangoes, Grapes, Guiavas, Plumbs, Sweet. Quinſes, Water-Melons, *&c.* The Apricocks are ſmall, and feaveriſh, if eaten in too great a Quantity; The *Perſians* call them *Kill-Franks*, becauſe *Europeans*, not knowing the Danger, are often hurt by them. That Inconvenience need not be fear'd from the Peaches, which are here in the greateſt Perfection. They are not ſo large

as ſome I have ſeen in *England*, but of a much finer Colour, and more delicious Taſte. Their Pears are of an excellent kind, and tho' they do not grow near the City, there are enough to be found in the Bazar, which are ſometimes brought from *Syraſs* to Market. They have a few ſmall Apples about the Town, which are dry and ordinary. Dates thrive very well; and I am apt to think they require a greater Heat than ordinary to bring them to Perfection. *Arabia* likewiſe abounds with them, which is in general exceeding hot. The Tree grows much like the Coco-nut; only the Branches are not ſo long. The Dates hang on ſmall Twigs, thick about the head of the Tree under the Boughs; and, when ripe, look like ſo many red Horſe Plumbs without Leaves among them. They are counted moſt wholſom when they begin to melt on the Tree, as they often do before they fall; but after they are all melted and baled, none but the poor People eat them for neceſſity. I don't know how they manage the dry Dates; but the moiſt ones are laid all in a Heap, as ſoon as they are gather'd, to melt; and afterwards pack'd in Bales of about 100 Weight for ſale, their own Sweetneſs candying and preſerving them. The Grapes are the ſame they make the black Raiſins of, very large and ſweet. I could never meet with any

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of the Kiſmiſhes before they were turn'd. Theſe are Raiſins, a ſize leſs than our *Malagas*, of the ſame Colour, and without Stones: The *Indians*, for that Reaſon, at *Surat* and on the *Malabar* Coaſt prefer them to the black Raiſins, but here is no difference in the Price.

There is not a Well of good Water in all the Town; therefore they are ſupply'd with what they drink from *Aſſeem*, about ſeven Miles diſtant towards the Mountains. They have ſeveral large Tanques, or wall'd Ponds to preſerve the Rain Water in, a Bow-ſhot without the Walls; but that is generally dry'd up before the Summer is half ſpent. At the *Banian* Tree, a Mile off, there are ſeveral Wells, where Ships are ſupply'd; but that Water being a little brackiſh, is never drunk by thoſe who can afford to pay for a better ſort; ſo that the Towns People of any faſhion, uſe it for boiling and waſhing only. A great many Merchants keep their Country Houſes at *Aſſeem*, purely for the ſake of bathing in the Tanques; which is comfortable, and refreſhing in the Heats. The *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, often go thither. I was there about five Days with the former, towards the end of *July*, and found it much the ſame as at *Bunder*, a dry, parch'd, barren Country. There are a great many Date and Mango Trees, which are preſerved with main Induſtry; being water'd every

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every Day in a manner peculiar to the Place. They have a large Hide instead of a Bucket, which is drawn to the Brink of the Well by an Ox; there it emptys it self in a Trough made to receive it, as soon as it comes up, and thence the Water is convey'd to the Roots of the Trees, thro' Canals in the Ground. This is done by the help of a large Wheel, with which the Bullock does not work as in a Mill; to bring the Water up, he walks off, and as he returns the Hide sinks into the Well, where it fills as soon as it comes to the Water; thus he goes off and on, till the Business is done, with very little trouble to the Driver. There being a great many continually at work, we were troubled with a disagreeable screaking all the Day long.

Here the *English* Chief was diverted with Dancing Girls, and Jugling, after the Country fashion. The Dancing Girls differ much from those about *Madrass*, and other Parts of *India*; where they are the most comely, and best clad young Wenches they can find: But these were a Parcel of old, dirty, ragged Creatures, who shook themselves in so simple a manner, that, if they were capable of raising any Passion in their Spectators, it must be that of Detestation. Most of the *Indian* Women are plump about the Buttocks; but these endeavour'd to make that Part seem so loose, as if it was ra-

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rather an Excrefcence, than natural to the Body. They were always ftamping in fuch a Pofture, as gave a quaggy trembling to every flefhy Part about them; and to render that of their Buttocks the more remarkable, they tied their Clouts tight, which before were loofe from their Wafts to their Knees. They obferv'd a kind of Method, and affected to look very languifhing, which ferv'd only to make their Deformity the more odious. I have feen others at *Bunder* tolerably handfome, who likewife were in very ordinary Habits. They all Sung, or rather made a Noife with raifing and falling their Voices; while a Fellow, who was chief Mufician, kept a troublefome Din with a couple of round Pieces of Brafs; and their fmall Pipes, and Tom Toms, inftead of Harmony made the Difcord the greater. The Jugler fhew'd but two or three Tricks, which he perform'd with as much Dexterity, as was neceffary to make us well enough pleafed with him: Yet I have feen much better Artifts among the *Gentoos*.

Weary of the Place, I return'd to *Gombroon*, and found every thing in the fame Pofture I left it; the Town almoft forfaken, and thofe that were left, wifhing for Night, as foon as the Day appear'd, that they might be able to enjoy themfelves; for it was as much as one could do, to breath at Noon.

Noon. Men of Fortune are very ſenſible of this Inconvenience, and therefore retire fifty or ſixty Miles into the Country, never returning till towards the latter end of *October*, when the City is always full of People. During the hot Winds, the Sea in the Night time would throw up a great Quantity of thick greeniſh Froth, which the Sun diſperſed by Noon, and till then there was a raw Smell along the Shore.

They have neither Coaches, Carts, nor Waggons, that I could ſee in the Country, and when they travel it is on Horſes, Mules, or Camels: The latter are very common, and will carry betwixt forty and fifty Maund *Tabrees* with a great deal of eaſe; they ſeldom load them harder in the Caravans, tho' they would bear as much more were they put to it. They ſit or ſquat down upon their Bellys to be loaden, and will groan and gape prodigiouſly before the Burthens come near them. The Males are almoſt always piſſing or dribling backwards on the inſides of their Thighs, which burns the Hair, and gives them an offenſive Smell: So that diſcontented, ſtinking, ugly, ſerviceable Creatures is a juſt Character of them. In their Walk, they take ſuch large Strides, that it is very untoward ſitting them.

Horſes,

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Horſes and Mules are as fine here as in any Part of the World; they never Geld nor Dock the former, whence they ſhew to Advantage, and are full of Spirit. Aſſes are the common Hacks of *Gombroon*; they are larger than we uſually have them in *Europe*, and will Travel half a Score Miles with abundance of Courage: Being often very Vicious, the *Engliſh* ſeldom make an Expedition on them; but they jeer one another with their Falls, when they Return.

The *Perſians* differ from the *Turks* and *Arabs* in matters of Religion, as much as the *Proteſtants* from the *Roman Catholicks* in *Chriſtendom*, and like them have a Mortal Hatred for one another on account of Faith: Inſomuch that the Prieſts, at ſet Times every Night, from the Tops of the *Moſques*, diſpenſe their Bleſſings to the Followers of *Haly*, as loud as they can ball; and wiſh, a Dogs-turd in the Teeth of the *Hereticks*, the greateſt Affront, that can be given to a *Muſſleman*. All Places of Truſt are in the Poſſeſſion of *Mahometans*; yet were the People of this Province counted, I believe the *Chriſtians* and *Idolaters* would make a greater Number than thoſe of that Perſwaſion. The *Banians*, a Trading caſt of the *Gentoo*'s, pay the Government a certain Rate *per Annum*, to prohibit the killing of Cows, or any Thing of

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that kind in the Province of *Ormoos*, which is not ſo ſtrictly obſerv'd, but one may get Heifers and Calves by ſtealth of others, who make no Conſcience of killing them. No People are more Civilized than the *Perſians*; they are fair and punctual in Bargains, treat Foreigners with the greateſt Complacency, and are Grave and Serious, as becomes them. Their Education contributes not a little to the latter: For, as ſoon as the Boys have left their Nurſes, they are obliged to attend their Fathers in all the Viſits they receive, and Matters of Importance they tranſact with Men of Worth; not as Servants, but with a Deference ſuitable to their Birth; where the prudent Behaviour of the Company makes ſuch an Impreſſion on their tender Minds, that they have the Carriages of Men, while they are yet Children; free from that unbecoming Baſhfulneſs, which our Youths retain, in a large Meaſure, by their Parents denying them the like Opportunities to improve. I took Notice of this firſt at *Malacca*, where an ingenious *Moor*, who had a Son of about Seven Years old preſent at a large Contract, gave me the Reaſon I have mention'd for it.

The *Perſian* Women are not ſo fair as the *Chineſe*; but better featured: They paſſionately affect *Europeans* of all Nations, as the *Aſiaticks* in general do. 'Tis a capital

Crime

Crime for a *Christian* to be medling with a *Mahometan* Wench, according to the strictness of the Law: But that is so far from being duly executed on Fornicators, that even the *Catwall*, whose Province it is to suppress Riots, and detect Debauchery, makes a profitable Farm of Whores. Women of Reputation keep themselves retired, in Obedience to jealous pated Husbands, who can't allow of the least Familiarity without Suspicion. They go Neat in their Habits, according to their Abilitys, are curious about their Hair, wear but few superfluous Ornaments, and have their Garments loose about them of Silk or Calico. The Men wear unreasonable large *Turbats*, otherwise their Dress is graceful enough. The Poor are almost Naked, and very Mean.

The Ceremonys used in Marriage, and about their Dead I am unacquainted with; only I observed abundance of large Tombs in the Burying-place belonging to the *Persians*, *Armenians* and *Europeans*, who, on broad Stones, as with us, have Inscriptions to express their Living Merits, in the Characters of the Countrys they were off. At a Distance they look like so many Summer Houses, and are most of them out of Repair, answerable to the Buildings in the Town. The Ground lies about a Mile from the *English* Factory, and is a dry, barren

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barren Spot, producing but little Graſs, nor other Greens, except a kind of ſhort Fuz that grows here and there in Tufts. Its Prickles are ſharp and hard; yet *Camels* feed heartily on them without hurting their Mouths; here lay a *Caravan* of about Four Hundred, which was the greateſt number I ever ſaw together.

The Iſland *Ormoos*, ſo famous in the flouriſhing Times of the *Portugueſe*, lies at a ſmall Diſtance, and is a perfect *Lot*'s Wife, Salt being the only valuable Thing it affords. This is produced after a remarkable Manner: For it grows in a ſolid Cruſt two Inches thick, like a Scab, upon the Surface of the Earth; inſomuch, that the Hills always appear as if they were cover'd with Snow. It is very hard, and more piercing than any we have in *England*, which we were too ſenſible of in the Proviſions we ſalted here, and at *Surat* with it; all the Meat that lay in it longer than ordinary being quite eaten out, and ſpoil'd. We got ſeveral Tuns of it for the fetching, and what we did not uſe, was thrown over Board on the *Malabar* Coaſt. A large Fort garriſon'd with *Perſians* remains ſtill on the North-ſide, which is all that is left to ſhew its ancient Splendour. The whole Iſland do's not yield Proviſions enough for the Soldiers, nor is it for the Profits, the *Perſians* are willing to ſecure

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it; but to prevent other Nations from settling there again, remembring how they suffer'd by the Insolencys of the *Portuguese*, when they were Masters of it.

Larack and *Kishmee* are two other Islands near *Gombroon*. The former is much like *Ormoos*, but not so white with Salt, and the latter is the largest, and most fruitful of the Three; Yet I do not know one Commodity it yields, for Exportation: It is chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, who bring their best Purchases to *Bunder* for a Market. Here is a convenient Place for Ships to hale a Shore in, which I can give no Directions about.

COINS.

10 *Coz.* or *Pice*, a Copper Coin, are 1 *Shahee*.
2 *Shahees* are one *Mamooda*.
2 *Shahees* and 5 *Coz* are one *Laree*.
2 *Mamoodas* are one *Abassee*.
4 *Mamoodas* are reckon'd, 1 *Surat Rupee*.
50 *Abassees* or 200 *Shahees* are a *Tomand*.
31 to 32 *Shahees* are a *Chequeen*.

The *Shahee* in the Companys Accounts, is reckon'd worth 4 *d English*.

The *Laree* is used about *Ispahan*; nor are *Abassees* to be got without allowing 7 or 8 *per Cent*. for the Difference in Exchange; yet Returns to Fort St. *George*, and other Parts of *India*, are commonly

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made with them. Next to these, *Chequeens* are the most profitable, there are several Sorts of them; but the *Venetian* is better than the rest by 1½ or two *per Cent.* at *Surat*, and several Ports on the *Malabar* Coast; whither vast quantities are sent every Year. When a Parcel of *Venetian* Ducats are mixt with others, the whole goes by the Name of *Chequeens* at *Surat*; but when they are separated, one sort is call'd *Venetians*, and all the others, *Gubbers* indifferently.

Surat Rupees are here over-valu'd, therefore seldom sent away.

WEIGHTS.

1 Maund *Tabrees* is 6¼ l. *English* in the Factory.
1 *Bazar* md *Tab.* is 6¼ l.
1 Maund *Copara* is 7¼ l. *English* in the Factory.
1 *Bazar* md *Copara* is 7¼ to 7½ l.
1 Maund *Shaw* is 2 Maund *Tabrees.*
1 *Miscall* is 2 *dwt.* 23 *gr.* 24 *decimals*, about ⅛ of an Ounce *Avoirdupois.*

The use of these Weights is already mention'd.

Charges of the Port to those who trade under the Companys Protection, *viz.*

2 *per Cent.* on the Sale of Goods to the Company.

1 *per*

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1 *per Cent.* Consolage, to the Agent.
1 *per Cent.* to the Broker.
Boat, or *Tranky*-hire for landing of Goods is 30 *Mamoodas per* 2000 md *Tabrees.*
Hamalage, or *Cooly*-hire at weighing, 1 *Coz* of every 20 md *Tabrees.*

Price Courant, Gombroon, *September* 1705.
Bengall *Goods*, viz.

	Co. l.	Co. b.	sha.	co.	
Attanees	34	$1\frac{7}{8}$	21	—	*per Piece*
Ditto	24	$1\frac{5}{8}$	15	—	*ditto*
Baftaes	34	$1\frac{1}{4}$	27	—	*ditto*
Ditto	25	—	21	5	*ditto*
Chucklesses	48	$1\frac{5}{8}$	74	—	*ditto*
Ditto second sort	—	—	66	—	*ditto*
Comconees	50	$1\frac{3}{4}$	23	—	*ditto*
Corridarees	22	$2\frac{1}{4}$	28	—	*ditto*
Cossaes Bahar	50	—	32	—	*ditto*
Cossaes Burroon	—	—	32	—	*ditto*
Cossaes Malda	40	2	56	—	*ditto*
Cossaes Patna	—	—	50	—	*ditto*
Doreas	40	$2\frac{1}{4}$	58	—	*ditto*
Elatches	18	2	20	—	*ditto*
Emertes	26	2	32	—	*ditto*
Ginger	—	—	5	—	*pr md* Tabrees
Goneys	—	—	3	—	*per Piece*
Gurrhas	36	$2\frac{1}{4}$	22	—	*ditto*
Gurrhas	24	$1\frac{1}{4}$	12	—	*ditto*
Hummums	24	3	56	—	*ditto*
Luckcowries	22	$1\frac{7}{8}$	20	—	*ditto*
Mobet bans	15	$1\frac{1}{4}$	11	—	*ditto*
Mulmuls	40	2	61	—	*ditto*
Ditto course and flower'd	40	2	50	—	*ditto*
Rice	—	—	2	—	*pr md* Copara
Romalls	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	28	—	*per Piece*
Ditto second sort	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	5	*ditto*
Ditto third sort	—	—	20	—	*ditto*
Sappan Wood	—	—	3	—	*pr md* Tabrees
Seerbans	40	1	28	—	*per Piece*
Shalbafts	36	—	70	—	*ditto*

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	Co. l.	*Co. b.*	*Sha*	*co.*	
Soofees	48	$1\frac{5}{8}$	71	—	*per Peice*
Ditto second sort	—	—	48	—	*ditto*
Sugar Bassandre	—	—	5	—	*pr md* Tabrees
Sugar Beerbone	—	—	5	—	*ditto*
Sugar Caldareng	—	—	5	7	*ditto*
Sugar *ditto* second sort	—	—	5	5	*ditto*
Sugar Tysindy	—	—	8	—	*ditto*
Turmerick	—	—	3	—	*ditto*

When Sugar is pack'd in double *Goneys*, the outer Bag is always valued in Contract at 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Shahee.*

China *Goods with their Value in* Canton.

	Ta	*ms*	*ca.*		*Sha.*	*co.*	
Allum	1	5	—	per pecul	4	—	*pr md* Tab.
Benjamin course	—	—	—	—	12	—	*ditto*
Camphir China	17	5	—	per pecul	40	—	*ditto*
Ditto Acheen, or Borneo head	—	—	—	—	2	2	*per* Miscal
China Root	1	5	—	per pecul	3	5	*pr md* Tab.
Copper	10	9	—	*ditto*	17	—	*ditto*
China Ware, *viz.*							
Bowls and Plates of	17	—	—	per C pair	16	—	*per Pair*
Jappan *ditto* 5 pair to a Nest	4	—	—	per Nest	400	—	*per Nest*
Blue flower'd Gold Sneakers and Plates	—	1	5	per pair	12	—	*per Pair*
Rose-water or sprinkling Bottles	2	—	—	per C	2	3	*each*
Flower'd Cups	6	—	—	per Mill	—	4	*each*
Small brown Cups	5	—	—	*ditto*	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	*ditto*
Small fine Cups and Saucers of	3	—	—	per C pair	2	5	*per Pair*
Large Jappan Jarrs	5	5	—	per pair	720	—	*ditto*
Jappan Sneakers	—	2	—	each	16	—	*each*
Images	—	1	—	*ditto*	8	—	*ditto*
China Spoons course	2	—	—	per Mill	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	*each*
Large blue Dishes	—	1	7	each	12	—	*ditto*
Small *ditto*	—	—	7	*ditto*	4	—	*ditto*

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	Ta	ms	ca.		Sha.	co.	
Blue Sugar Pots 3 in a Neſt	—	1	—	per Neſt	6	6	*per Neſt*
Flower'd with Red *dit.*	—	1	—	*ditto*	6	1	*ditto*
Courſe blue Cups	5	—	—	per Mill	—	4½	*each*
Courſe Cups flower'd with Red	5	—	—	*ditto*	—	5½	*ditto*
Common Sneakers and Plates	—	—	9	per pair	5	—	*per Pair*
Large flower'd Diſhes	—	1	7	each	9	—	*each*
Diſhes 5 in a Neſt	—	6	—	per Neſt	32	—	*per Neſt*
Tea-pots	—	—	5	each	8	—	*each*
Parrots, Monkeys and Cocks	—	—	4	*ditto*	4	—	*ditto*
Gauſe Lanthorns painted	—	1	—	*ditto*	13	—	*ditto*
Gelongs colour'd	1	2	—	per piece	32	—	*per Piece*
Laquer'd Boxes ſmall	—	5	—	*ditto*	40	—	*each*
Laquer'd Tea Tables	—	1	—	*ditto*	6	—	*ditto*
Long Pepper of 5 Rix Dollars perMal.Pec.	—	—	—		5	—	*pr md* Tab.
Pelongs Canton	1	6	—	per piece	52	—	*per Piece*
Quick-ſilver	45	—	—	per pecul	80	—	*pr md* Tab.
Rhubarb China	17	—	—	*ditto*	60	—	*ditto*
Sattin the beſt 8 thread flower'd	7	—	—	per piece	300	—	*per Piece*
Steel the beſt bought of the *French* at *Canton*	11	—	—	per pecul	11	—	*pr md* Tab.
Sugar	2	3	—	*ditto*	7	—	*ditto*
Sugar Candy	3	—	—	*ditto*	9	—	*ditto*
Tea Bohea	40	—	—	*ditto*	12	—	*per Catty*
Tea *ditto* ordinary	15	—	—	*ditto*	8	—	*ditto*
Tea Green	40	—	—	*ditto*	16	—	*ditto*
Tonqueen Book flower'd Pelongs	1	5	—	per piece	44	—	*per Piece*
Tutanague	3	9	—	per pecul	6	—	*pr md* Tab.
Umbrella's	—	1	—	each	16	—	*each*

All ſorts of Toys turn to good Account.

No Bell mouth'd *China* Cups or Beakers, deep Chocolat Cups, ſmall Jars, nor any Thing

Thing with Handles will ſell to Advantage; the beſt Sorts are thin, full of gold Flowers, Chequer'd and Round without Corners, or Scolops.

Having mention'd *Quedah* and *Jahore* to afford Plenty of *Tutanague*, in Page 129, I would not be underſtood as if it was the proper Produce of thoſe Countrys, only that large Quantitys may be Bought there imported by the *Chineſe*, who make Returns in Ivory, Wax, Tin, *&c.*

Surat Goods.

	Sha.	
Blue Bafts	16	*per Piece*
Cardamums	70	*per maund* Tabr.
Green Ginger	5	*ditto*
Ginger dry	7	*ditto*
Indigo Lahor Head ſort	76	*ditto*
Indigo worſt ſort or Sarkees	30	*ditto*
Sal Armoniack	12	*ditto*
Tamarinds	1	*ditto*
Turmerick the beſt	6	*ditto*

Perſia Goods, viz.

	Sha.	*co.*	
Almonds	4	5	*per maund* Cop.
Almonds ſmall from *Iſpahan*	28	—	*ditto*

	Sha.	co.	
Amoniacum	6	5	*per maund* Tab.
Apricots dry'd without Stones	9	—	*ditto*
Assafœtida Head	4	—	*ditto*
Brandy *Persia*	140	—	*per Chest*
Coffee Head 20 to	25	—	*per maund* Tab.
Galbanum Head	16	—	*ditto*
Galbanum Belly	14	—	*ditto*
Galbanum Foot	10	—	*ditto*
Gum Tragant	4	5	*ditto*
Lapis Tutiæ	7	—	*ditto*
Pistachia Nuts	13	—	*ditto*
Prunella's	8	—	*per maund* Cop.
Raisins black	5	—	*ditto*
Raisins new Kismishs	5	—	*ditto*
Raisins Red	2	—	*ditto*
Rose-water	120	—	*per Chest*
Wine Ashee	160	—	*ditto*
Wine Kismish	140	—	*ditto*
Wine Syrash	140	—	*ditto*
Worm-seed head	18	—	*per maund* Tab.

A Chest of Wine is 10 Bottles, each containing about 5 Quarts; or two Carboys and two Bottles; but of late they leave out the two Bottles, reckoning two Carboys to a Chest. The Carboys hold out 5 Gallons, one with another.

A Chest of Rose-water is 24 Bottles, but there is a great deal of difference in the Sise of them, which the Buyer must have

regard to. The beſt is of a fine Amber colour, and will keep ſeveral Years without the leaſt decay. I have been told, it is made by Infuſion.

The ſmall Almonds of 28 *Shahees per maund Copara*, have ſuch thin Shells, that one may rub them off betwixt ones Fingers.

There are ſeveral other ſorts of Goods, as *Ruinus*, *Carmenia*-Wooll, Silks, Galls, Seed-Pearl, Leather, *&c.* but, none of them paſſing through my Hands in the way of Trade, I cannot be ſo certain in the Prices of them, as the foregoing.

I ſhall next give my Judgment on what Goods may be imported to the beſt Account from ſeveral Parts of India, *viz.*

Allum from *China.*
Cardamums from the *Malabar* Coaſt.
Camphir *China.*
Camphir *Borneo*, or Acheen from the *Syndi* Iſlands.
China Root.
Chints Brampore from *Surat.*
Chints Comanee from *ditto.*
Comerwell's Brown from *ditto.*
Cuttanees Clouded from *ditto.*

China

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China *Ware of the following Sorts*, viz.

Fine, thin, blue and white Bowls and Diſhes.
Gold flower'd *ditto*, of the fine *Nankeen* Ware.
Jappan Bowls and Diſhes.
Sneakers and Plates with blue Flowers, thin and well burnt.
Sneakers and Plates flower'd with Gold.
The ſmalleſt and thineſt fine Cups and Plates.
Ditto Jappan.
Cups with Stands fine and courſe.
Thin Plates with blue Flowers.
Roſe-water Bottles, *China* and Jappan.
Large Diſhes with blue Flowers.
Cups and Sneakers Chequer'd with Red Lines.
Tea Pots a few.
Courſe blue and white Cups of 5 Tale *per Mille*.

Ginger dry from any part of *India*.
Indigo from *Surat*.
Laquer'd Ware of all ſorts from *China*.
Long Pepper from *Malacca*; how it anſwers from *Bengall*, I cannot tell.
Palampores, Pelongs, flower'd Damasks, and Embroidery from *China*.
Pepper from the *Malabar* Coaſt.
Rice from *Bengall*, and other Parts of *India*.
Rhubarb from *China*.
Sal Armoniack from *Surat*.

Sugar

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Sugar and Sugar Candy from *Bengall*, *China*, and the *Syndi* Islands.

Turmerick from any Part of *India*.

Toys of all sorts from *China*; as Rings, Knives, Silk Flowers, Brass Locks, and any fine Work in Mother of Pearl.

Several sorts of *Bengall* Callicoes, *&c.* which the Price Currant will direct in. I do not pretend to insert all the profitable Commoditys *India* affords for this Market; but such only as I know will answer, if bought at the best hand.

Merchants Freighting their Goods on English *or* Dutch *Ships to* Surat, *pay after the following Rates*, viz.

	Shahees.
Almonds *per* Bale, containing 120 to 140 Maund *Tabrees*, ——	100
Bulgar Hides *per* Bale, *qt.*—100 *ditto*,—	340
Broad Cloath from *Europe* *per* Bale——	320
Carpets *per* Bale, *qt.*——100 M. *Ta.*——	300
Cloves *per* Bale, *qt.*——20 *ditto*——	80
Dates dry *per* Bale, *qt* ——140 *ditto* —	100
Fish-Skins *per* *ditto*.—— —— ——	200
Galls of all sorts *dit.* *qt.* 120 to 140 M.T.-	80
Lapis Tutiæ, *per* Chest, *qt.*—100 *ditto*—	100
Pearl Seed *per* double Chest, *qt*—40 *dit.*—	180
Pearl single *ditto*. *qt.*——25 *ditto*——	120
Passengers each —— —— ——	200
Pearl and Treasure one *per Cent.* ——	

Pi-

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Piſtachia Nuts *p.* Bale, *qt.*–120 to 140 M. *T.*–
——100
Raiſins of all ſorts *p.* Bale, *qt.* 120 to 140 *dit.*
——80
Roſewater *per* Cheſt, *qt.*——30 *ditto*——36
Roſewater *per ditto*, *qt.*——25 *ditto*——32
Ruinus *per* Bale, *qt.*——20 *ditto*——44
Salob *per* Bale, —— —— —— 80
Sweet Seeds *per* Bale, *qt.*—— 50 —— 60
Timaches Leather *per* Bale, *qt.*—100——320
Yopangees *per ditto*, *qt.*——100——300
Zera *per* Bale, *qt.*—— ——100——80

This is a main Branch of the Company's Profit; for they rarely diſpatch a Ship hence for *Surat*, but ſhe is as deep loaden as ſhe can ſwim, full of Paſſengers, and has vaſt Quantitys of Pearl, and Treaſure on Board; ſometimes to the Value of two or three hundred thouſand Pounds: So that I look upon *Engliſh* Ships from *Perſia* to *Surat* in the latter end of *October* and *November*, to be the richeſt Veſſels on that ſide of the World. The *Dutch* have a great deal of Freight; but they ſend ſo many Ships together, that they are ſeldom above half full.

A little before we went hence, the fifth Paragraph of the Company's general Letter of the 9th of *January* 1704, to their Agent and Council in *Perſia*, was hung up in the Conſultation Room; which relating wholly

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ly to Paſſengers, I ſhall preſent the Reader with a Copy of it.

'That as often as any Ship of ours is let 'to Freight to, or from *Perſia*, our Council 'on the Place take care an Agreement be 'made before them, of which they are to 'be Judges; That it be reaſonable, what 'the Captain ſhall be allow'd for the Paſ'ſage, and Accommodation of ſuch *Arme'nians*, *Perſians*, or other Paſſengers; and 'to that end they are to ſend a proper Per'ſon on board each Ship, to ſee their Ac'commodations be as they ought. That 'when the Paſſengers return, the ſaid 'Council inquire whether the Captain has 'comply'd with his Agreement; and if he 'has fail'd in any Part, they muſt take 'care ſuch Paſſengers have Juſtice done 'them; And that the Council on the Place 'from whence the Ship proceeds, adviſe 'thoſe, that reſide where ſhe is conſign'd 'unto, with the Terms of ſuch Agree'ment. If when this is done, the Captains 'ſhall treat thoſe Paſſengers unreaſonably, 'or will not do them that Juſtice the Coun'cil ſhall award; let the Council proteſt a'gainſt ſuch Commanders for their Inju'ſtice, and Failure; and therein ſpecifie the 'Damage the Company ſuſtains by the Loſs 'of Freight, occaſion'd by ſuch Diſcou'ragements to the Freighters, or their

'*Va-*

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'*Vakeels*, or Servants; or the Hazard that 'may in probability happen thereon; And 'the Council have then ſo far done their 'Part; and we ſhall upon notice, which 'muſt be ſent us from time to time, do 'the reſt. Altho' we muſt further put you 'in mind, that you have by Charter-party, 'Liberty to diſplace Commanders, when 'juſt Reaſon offers: And if their Oppreſ-'ſions are ſevere, we know no better Rea-'ſon to diſplace them, than the curing ſuch 'a growing Evil.

Heretofore few Ships went hence, but the Paſſengers made heavy Complaints of the Captains unreaſonable Extortions for their Conveniencys, being, thro' Miſuſage, oblig'd to allow a certain Sum of Money for a Place on the Deck to ſleep on. The Room betwixt two Guns was worth thirty or forty Rupees, and the Mates had two or three hundred Rupees a piece for their Cabbins; but things are of late ſo well order'd, that the Country People are ſatisfy'd in the Juſtice of the Company: For, purſuant to their Directions, the Chief and Council always agree with the Commanders before hand, for ſuch Conveniencys, as the Merchants ſhall require. The Great Cabbin in a Ship of 400 Tuns, is uſually let for 1000 Rupees, which being raiſed among twenty or thirty ſubſtantial Traders, is but

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a Trifle, in comparifon with what would otherwife be fqueez'd from them. Some of our Officers had propofed confiderable Advantages to themfelves this way; but when it came to, they could make little or nothing of it: Nor was the Long-boat, Poop, or any part of the Steerage farm'd, as formerly; and I believe it is the fame in other Ships; at leaft, I wifh it.

There is one thing ftill in practice, which infenfibly hurts the Company; I mean, the Liberty the Mates and Midfhipmen (by the Captains Orders) take, in opening and fearching the fmall Bundles, and Boxes of the Paffengers, when they come to go a Shore. I could never hear of any confiderable Difcovery made by it; but on the other hand, it alienates the Affections of the People from the *Englifh*, and may in time deprive us of the whole Bufinefs, fince the *Dutch* act quite otherwife, and by that means are very well belov'd. I would have no body but the Commander know the Orders for not fearching, that their may be no Incouragement to fteal the Freight of Pearl and Gold, which is all the Company has to fear, and which in it felf is fo trivial, I think it ought no longer to hinder fo neceffary a Regulation. They were fo feverely treated in this wife on board the *Stretham*, that all our Civilitys in the whole Paffage from *Perfia* to *Surat* could not attone for it. The

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The 27th of *October* we weigh'd from *Gombroon*, deep loaden with Freight Goods and Paſſengers for *Surat*, where we arrived the 24th of *November*. I had heard much Talk of that Port, and was deſirous of informing my ſelf in the Trade of it: But a *Quotidian* Ague for ten Weeks before, had ſo clouded my Spirits, that I learn'd but very little more than our own Tranſactions. Afterwards I had the Flux for two Months together on the *Malabar* Coaſt, which was likewiſe a Hindrance to my Inquirys there: Yet as I had always ſomething to do in the way of Trade, I ſhall give a juſt Account of the Coins, Weights, and the Produce, as far as I am able, of the Places we call'd at; and for my Brevity in other Matters, I don't doubt but the Reader will attribute it to my Misfortunes.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IX.

Surat. *Merchants. Ships, how built, man'd, and victual'd.* Lascars. *A* Moor *Ship in China.* Hockerys. *The Fort. Differences with the* Dutch. *Factory's and Company's Servants.* English *Men under the Protection of the* Moors. *Customs. The* Meabar. *Curiositys to be bought. The Streets. Ivory a good Commodity. Coins and Weights. Price of Goods. Goods proper from* Europe. *Trade on the* Malabar *Coast. Goods from* China, Persia, *and* Bengall. Goa. Portuguese *at war with the* Arabs, *and Savages. The* English *have a Right to* Goa. Arack, *its Price, and the way of making it.* Toddy, *what it is good for.* Quilone Arack. Goa *Stones.* Manooch's *Stones. Snake Stones. Magnetick Square Stones. Coins and Weights.* Carwar. *Pepper.* Nux-Vomica. *Goods from* Persia *sell well. Horses. Goods proper from* Europe. *Bargains, how made. Coins.* Iccaree, *and* Darwar Pagodas. *Weights. The* Mergee Candy. *Price of several sorts of Goods. Custom.* Bat Cove, *and the River.* Carwar *a pleasant Place. Their manner of Hunting. Bill Birds. Good Oisters. Crab-hunting.* Telichery, *its Produce. Bargains how made.* Ophium. Cardamums. *Custom. Coins. Weights. Black Monkeys.* Cobra

bra Manilla *Snakes. The* Manilla *described.* Tomback. Panola, *a* French *Factory: The People at variance with the* English. Calicut. *The Palace. The* English *Factory. The* Nears. *An Oversight committed by Strangers. Price of Goods. Proper Commoditys from several Parts of* India. *Coins. Weight of Dollars. Weights. Loss on Pepper. Custom on several Goods. The Country. Wild Beasts. Doggs. Fish plenty. Mermaids. Monkeys. Jackcalls. The Toombs. White Ants. They sail from* Calicut. Cocheen. *The* Malabar *Coast. Idolatrous Princes.* Nears *very superstitious. An Instance of their Niceness. Christians. The* Portuguese *Grandeur declin'd. Their Language introduced; and their People hired by other* Europeans *in* India.

SURAT, in Latitude 21½ *deg.* N. is the chief Port for Trade in the *Mogul's* Dominions; People of all Nations residing very peaceably under the Protection of the Government. The *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* have their Factorys here; but the *Moors*, *Banians*, *Armenians*, *Arabs*, and *Jews* drive a much greater Trade than the *Europeans*: Some of these are very Wealthy; insomuch, that *Abdel la Ford*, a *Moor*, is said to have fifteen or sixteen Sail of Ships of his own, from 100 to 500 Tuns Burthen. They are expert in building, and take the

Dimenſions of all new *Engliſh* Veſſels that arrive: If they like the Model, the next they have on the Stocks ſhall reſemble her in all things. They have not the leaſt regard to the *Dutch*, whoſe high Sterns ſeem to be a hindrance to their Sailing. They build altogether with Teak, a firm, laſting ſort of Timber: Nor are their Seams ever caulk'd, as with us; but, inſtead of it, the Planks are rabbeted, and let one into another ſo dexterouſly, that a little Dammer and Oakham laid between, makes them as tight as a Diſh. They uſe Coire, or Coconut Cordage; and Anchors and Guns are brought them from *Europe*. Sometimes they get *Engliſh* Men for Pilots, but are always mann'd with *Laſcars*, who are very good Sailers for the Climate. They ſerve for ſmall Wages, and are Victual'd at a much cheaper Rate than our Ship's Companys: Salt-fiſh, Rice, Gee, and Doll, with a few Fowls, being all the Proviſions they care for. Doll is a ſmall Grain, leſs than Fetches, contains a Subſtance like our white Peas, and being boil'd with Rice makes Kutcheree. Their Tanquees, or Wells between Decks, to carry Water in, anſwer the End well enough. When we arrived in *China* we found one of their large Ships in *Canton* River, that had been in the *Spaniſh* Service Twelve Months as a Man of War at *Luconia*: She was loaden and dif-

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difpatch'd a great while before us, and was afterwards taken by the *Dutch* in the Straits of *Malacca*.

Here are a great many good Buildings, and the Streets are wide and commodious; otherwife the Hackerys, which are very common, would be an Inconveniency. Thefe are a fort of Coaches drawn by a pair of Oxen: Men of Subftance have them milk white, as large as ours of 10 *l*. Price, with Bunches on their Shoulders, and Horns tipt with Brafs; they are always kept in Houfe, look very fleek, and are often valued in 2 or 300 Rupees a Piece; but thofe that are let to hire, are as poor Beafts as our Hackney Coach Horfes.

The *Mogull* has always a Governour and Garrifon in the Fort, which joins the Town, and commands the River below it: I believe there are but few Guns; yet it feems to be of good Strength, confidering the Enemies they have to fear. I know not what number of Soldiers are ufually in the Town, but do believe there were more than ordinary at this time, becaufe the River was block'd up by the *Dutch* Fleet; which had exafperated them againft all *Europeans* in general, infomuch that we had a hard Task to get a few Neceffarys on Board; however, we fared better than the *Eaton*, that was forced to fail for *Bombay* without the Provifions, provided for her Homeward

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bound Paſſage. Matters were ſoon after amicably adjuſted, and the *Dutch* are again ſettled among them.

The two *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companys, before they were united, had ſeparate Houſes in *Surat*, which they are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of. The Old Company's Servants live in their Maſter's, and the United Trade is managed in the New Factory, by a Preſident and Council; they have likewiſe different Degrees of inferiour Servants, as *Senior* and *Junior* Merchants, Factors, *&c.* who live in good Credit. The Animoſitys betwixt the two Companys were carry'd to the greateſt Height in this City; and their Servants were ſo zealous on both ſides, that all other Conſiderations gave place to their Reſentments, which has ſo alienated the Minds of the Old Standers from one another, that to this time they can ſcarce ſpeak favourably of their Oppoſers, tho' their Intereſts are the ſame.

There are other *Engliſh* Merchants in the Town, who live under the Protection of the Government in ſpite of the Company; whence I wonder the moſt pernicious Projects have not been ſet on foot againſt them: Such as learning the *Moors* the way about the *Cape of Good Hope*; which I look on as a Blot, that, once hit, would give them a great deal of Trouble to remove; and for that Reaſon methinks it behoves them to be cauti-

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cautious, how they bring home their Ships with *Lascars*. But on the Foot things at present are, I don't see how they can prevent it; for they have sometimes scarce Hands enough on board to carry them thither, much less to beat about the *Cape* homeward bound, when they are diminish'd and enfeebled by Sickness and other Accidents.

The *English* pay $3\frac{3}{4}$ *per Cent.* Custom on all Merchandize, Jewels, Gold, and Foreign Silver they import, or send a-broad, as other *Europeans* do; except the *Dutch*, who come off for $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* They have no Book of Rates as in *China*; but all things indifferently are charged *ad valorem*. The Custom-house is the strictest in *India*, and I fancy the Meabar (or Examiner) was severer than ordinary in searching our Ship's Company, that, by way of reprisal, he might convince us, we had done amiss, in treating our Passengers too roughly in that wise a little before.

I look on *Surat* to be the properest Place in *India* for a Vertuoso to reside in; the Raritys of the Coasts of *Africa* and *Malabar*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *Indostan* flowing thither, as to the only Market for *Inestimables*. The *Bazar* is always full of *Cambay* Stones, as Agatsand Cornelians, from a Pice a Corge, to a Rupee a Piece.

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On both ſides of the Streets are Shops of all ſorts of Goods; and in many things elſe, it is like our great Towns. Their Artiſts are very ingenious, eſpecially in Inlaying, and working in Ivory, which is always a Staple Commodity among them; tho' vaſt Quantitys are Yearly imported from the Coaſt of *Africk*, and other Parts; inſomuch, that 'tis ſurpriſing to think, what a Conſumption there muſt be of it in the *Mogull's* Dominions. It is often times to be met with in ſmall Parcels at the *Cape of Good Hope*; therefore, thoſe who are bound hither, and call there, may inquire after it, and be ſure of a conſiderable Profit on what ever they can procure; the largeſt Teeth were ſold for 11 Stivers *per* Pound in *June*, 1706. which here would yield above 40 Rupees a Maund. I leave the Perſons concern'd to compute the Advantage.

The currant Coins of *Surat* are Rupees and Pice; yet in Accounts they reckon Rupees, Ana's, and Pice, *viz.* 16 Pice to one Ana, and 4 Ana's to one Rupee. Venetians, and Gubbers, have no ſettled Rate; we ſold the former for 4 Rupees, 1 Ana, 1 Pice, and latter for R. 4. c. 13. Theſe are both of the ſame Weight, which is here 1 *per Cent.* larger than in *Gombroon*.

They uſe different Weights in buying and ſelling, which are appropriated to particular ſorts of Goods; as, Bezoar by the *Tola*, which

which is nearest 8 Penny Weight *Troy*, and is divided into 32 Vols; Diamond Bolt by the *Ruttee* of 17½ Grains; *Agra* Musk by the *Seer*; and bulky Commoditys by the *Maund*, and *Candy Boroch.* I can't tell how the small Weights rise into the *Seer*; but they commonly reckon 40 *Seer* to a *Maund*, and 20 *Maund* to a *Candy*. Pepper, Assafætida, dry Ginger, Benjamin, Turmerick, Tyncall, and Saltpetre have 42 *Seer* to the *Maund*. Alloes, Brimstone, Copperas, Long Pepper, Dammer, Stick-laque and Wormseed, have 44 *Seer* to the *Maund*: Coho-seeds and Myrrh, 42½, and Ophium, 40¼ *Seer* to the *Maund*: So that in all Bargains, where the Weight may be disputed, 'tis necessary to agree how many *Seer* shall go to a *Maund*. Nor would I be understood to mention the above, as always deliver'd at those Rates; but rather to shew how they have been, and may again be expected; remembering, that, for the most part, Goods, wherein there is no Wast, as Copper, Quicksilver, Vermilion, Ivory, Lahor Indigo, Tutanaque, *&c.* are sold 40 *Seer* to a *Maund*, which holds out 37⅓ Pound *English*, or 3 *Maund* to 1 Hundred.

Musk Agra in Cod was worth 25 Rupees *per Seer*, which, at 40 *Seer*, to 37⅓ *l.* is 14 Oz. 14 Drams $\frac{26}{60}$.

Long Bezoar $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 Rupees *per Tola*, is at the higheſt $7\frac{1}{2}$ Repees *per* Oz. *Troy*.
Quick-ſilver at 60 Rupees *per Maund*, is reckon'd very cheap.
Goa Arack 25 to 30 Rupees *per* ~~Hundred~~ Hogshead.
Sevil Dollars 214 Rupees *per* Hundred.
Mexico 221 Rupees *per* 100 Dollars.
Pillar $212\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees *per* 100 Dollars.
Perſian Abaſſees 56 Rupees *per* 100 Ps.

Goods proper for *Surat* from *Europe* are Wine in Cheſts, Beer in Caſks and Bottles, fine Hats, Woolſted Stockins, and a few W..igs for *Europeans*; Small-ſhot, Led, Iron, Caſe Knives, Flint Glaſs, Hubble Bubbles, and Roſe-water Bottles, Cochinel, Red and White Led, the fineſt Knives and Sword Blades, long and ſhort, according to their Muſters, Toys, *&c.* for the Country Merchants. The Company ſend Courſe Cloths,and ſeveral ſorts of our Woollen Manufactures; but, I believe, 'tis here, as in other Parts of *India*, a good Market when it will pay Charges, and bring the prime Coſt.

Ships that go hence late in the Seaſon, often fall in with *Zelone*, and keep the *Malabar* Coaſt on Board till they come to *Bombay*. This gives the Commanders a fair Opportunity to rid their Hands of great part of their *European* Goods at *Point de Gal*,

and

and *Columbo* on *Zelone*, and among the *English* and *Dutch* Settlements on the Coaſt; and what Money they receive, or carry hence, may be improved afterward to good Advantage. At *Calicut* Cardamums, Coco-nut kernels, *Maldiva* Coire, Hubble-bubble Canes, Rice, and Caſſia Lignea, may be had very cheap. *Panola*, a *French* Factory, and *Telichery* afford Rice and Cardamums, never failing Commodities at *Surat*: *Carwar* is chiefly for Pepper, which it is not worth while for a Private Perſon to meddle with; and from *Goa*, *Arack* of 13½ *Rupees* a Hogſhead, will yield 25 *R.* to 30 *R.* at *Bombay* and *Surat*. The Smuggling Trade with the *Dutch*, I leave to the Perſons concern'd.

Goods proper for *Surat* from *Perſia* are all the ſorts mention'd in the Account Freight in the laſt Chapter.

From *China* Quick-Silver, Vermilion, Green Tea, Copper, Sugar, *ditto* Candy, Sweetmeats, Camphir, *China* Root, *China* Ware, Rhubarb, Laquer'd Ware, Umbrella's, Damasks, and all ſorts of Toys.

Salt-petre, Bees-wax, Sugar, *&c.* will anſwer from *Bengall*. I could mention other ſorts, that may likewiſe be very profitable; but I don't care to go out of my Knowledge. We ſail'd from *Surat* Rivers Mouth the 20th of *December*, paſs'd in ſight of *Bombay*, and arrived at *Goa* time e-

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nough to keep our *Chriſtmaſs* in that Road.

GOA in Latitude 16. *deg. N.* is the only Place of Importance the *Portugueſe* have at preſent in *India*; and yet it is but a Melancholy one, Fryers, Jeſuits, and other Religious making up the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants. The Vice-Roy always reſides here, and governs with great Authority. The Inquiſition of *Goa* was formerly very ſtrict, but of late it is not much talk'd of, there being but few People left to exerciſe its Cruelty upon. They have continual Wars with the *Arabs*, who at firſt beat them out of *Muskat*, have ſince taken ſeveral Places from them on the Coaſt of *Africa*, and are become an overmatch for them in all Things. They have likewiſe had frequent Wars with the *Sevagees* with equal Advantages on both ſides. So that betwixt theſe and the *Dutch*, even *Goa* itſelf is in danger. I have been told, the *Engliſh* have the ſame Right to it, as to *Bombay*; but how it came to be neglected, I know not: It would have been of the greateſt Conſequence to our *Eaſt-India* Company; whereas the other has rather been a Charge to them.

Its chief Produce is *Arack*, which is made in ſuch great Quantities, that all *India* is ſupply'd with it, as far as the Straits of *Malacca*.

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lacca. There are ſeveral Sorts, as Single, Double, and Treble diſtill'd: The Double diſtill'd, which is commonly ſent abroad, is but a weak Spirit in Compariſon with *Batavia Arack*; yet it has a Flavour ſo peculiar to itſelf, that it is juſtly preferr'd to it, and all other *Aracks* in *India.* We bought it for 13½ *Rupees per* Hogſhead, Cask and all; Treble diſtill'd old *Arack* was worth 18 *Rupees.* A *Goa* Hogſhead contains 50 Gallons more or leſs.

Arack ſeems to be an *Indian* Word for *Strong-Waters* of all ſorts; for they call our Spirits and Brandy, *Engliſh Arack.* What we underſtand by that Name is diſtill'd from the Liquor, that runs from the Coconut-tree without any other mixture; this is call'd *Toddy*, and when it is new is pleaſant to drink; it purges thoſe that are not uſed to it, and is very Heady when it is Stale; it makes good Vinegar, and is put to that uſe where-ever it is found. The *Engliſh* at *Madraſs* raiſe their Bread with it inſtead of Yeaſt. *Batavia Arack* is drawn in Copper Stills; but, I am told, at *Goa* their Works are altogether of Earth, which makes their *Arack* ſo mild and pleaſant. I have met with *Columbo*, and *Quilone Arack* with a Cinamon Flavour, as hot and fiery as the Spirits, we uſually burn in Lamps.

Goa

Goa Stones, or *Pedra de Gasper Antonio*, are made by the Jesuits here: They are from ¼ to 8 Ounces each; but the Sise makes no Difference in the Price: We bought 11 Ounces for 20 *Rupees*. They are often counterfeited, but 'tis an easie Matter, for one who has seen the right Sort, to discover it; otherwise I can make no Body sensible of the Difference by describing them. *Manooch*'s Stones at Fort St. *George* come the nearest them, only they are defective in Smell and Lustre, both Sorts are deservedly cry'd up for their Vertues.

Here is another Composition, in which the chief Ingredient is burnt Bone, call'd *Snake* Stones, worth about two *Rupees* a *Corge*. These I find recommended by several, who are too much taken with Novelties, as excellent against Wasps and Scorpions Stings, drawing out the Venom unaccountably: But I have try'd famous ones without Effect, and could never yet meet with any, that would answer the Character; whence I have a very mean Opinion of them.

The greatest Rarity of all is the Magnetick Square Stone, whose attractive Quality is such, that being placed on a Womans Thigh, when she is in Labour with a Dead Child, it powerfully brings it forth, when the whole Art of Midwifery is foil'd by

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by the difficulty, ſay the *Padres.* But, one of them having been try'd by my Recommendation in *England*, I find the *Snake-ſtone* and it may go together: However this has ſomething elſe very curious in it; for a ſmall one, held betwixt ones Thumb Nails, has a ſenſible Motion. They are as big as Horſe-beans, like Ruſty-iron, as hard as Load-ſtones, and naturally Square.

In Money 80 Leaden *Rays* are one Silver *Tango:* Five *Tango*'s are one *Perdo*, or *Zeraphin.* One *Rupee* is reckon'd 1½ *Perdo. Dollar* Silver goes by weight as at *Carwar. Chequeens*, St. *Thomays*, *Ibraims*, and other Gold Coins, I did not learn the value of.

One *Rattle* weighs 16½ *Oz. Avoirdupoize*, 24 *Rattles* are a *Maund*, and 20 *Maunds* are a *Candy.*

Guilt Sword-blades and Daggers, ordinary Wiggs, Hats, *&c.* turn to Account from *England.*

We ſail'd from *Goa* the 29th, and arrived at *Carwar* the 30th *December.*

CARWAR is a Factory or rather ſmall Fort in Latitude 15. *deg.* N. Belonging to the *Eaſt-India* Company, who have a Chief and Council to manage their Trade, and about 26 *Topaz* Soldiers to defend it againſt the Inſults of the Country People. There are 8 or 9 Guns, that may be of uſe; its Strength otherwiſe is inconſiderable. The beſt

Pepper

Pepper in the World grows here-abouts, for which alone the Company are at the Charge of the Factory. *Nux Vomica* grows wild in the Woods in ſuch Plenty, that the People have it for the gathering. It grows on a large Tree, and is the Seed of a Fruit about the bigneſs of an Orange, which is ſo bedaub'd with a ſlimy Matter, that the People who work for 3 *d.* a Day can hardly get Bread by cleaning it for Sale: Vaſt quantities rot on the Ground; wherefore in the beginning of the Wet *Monſoon*, the Water, that runs through the Woods, is very unwholeſom. I had this Account of Mr. *John Harvey*, who has been a long Time Chief here, and for his Juſtice and Prudence, is as much reſpected by the Natives as the *Raja* himſelf.

Ships from *Perſia* may make a good hand of Roſe-water, Almonds, Dates, Raiſins and Kiſmiſhes. We got about 100 *per Cent.* on a Parcel of the latter; and before we were gone, Captain *Pocock* in the *Europe* brought a large Quantity of the other ſorts, and had a conſiderable Profit on them: They would likewiſe ſell well at *Goa*. Horſes are often brought from *Arabia*, and I believe, they would anſwer from *Gombroon*. Goods proper from *Europe* are Iron, Lead, Sword-blades, and Knives after their Faſhion, Brancht Coral, Hats, and other Neceſſarys for the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe*.

All

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All confiderable Bargains with the Country Merchants are made for *Pagodas Darwar*, which are 36 *Fanhams*, or 48 Imaginary *Juttals*. Six Cafh or *Pice* are reckon'd a *Fanham* in Accounts; but they rife and fall in the Bazar. One Pice is 6 *Budgerooks*. 3⅓ *Rupees* are always reckon'd a *Pagoda Darwar*. One *Venetian* is 56 to 56⅓ *Juttals*, or 42 to 42½ *Fanhams*: A *Gubber* is but 53½ *Juttals*. The *Pagoda Darwar* is Coin'd at the City where the *Raja* refides, and is therefore in the higheft Efteem among his own People, but the *Iccaree Pagoda* is worth more abroad, they are of the fame finenefs, and differ only in form and weight; 40½ of thefe being equal to 42½ *Pagodas Darwar*.

One Seer is neareft 8 *ounces* 19 *d wt. Troy*. 42 Seer are 1 Maund; and 20 Maund are one Candy of about 514 *l.* 14 Ounces, 520 *l.* are commonly reckon'd to a *Carwar* Candy; but that do's not agree with 8 Ounces 19 *d wt.* to the Seer, reckoning 14 Ounces 12 *d wt. Troy* to a Pound *Avoirdupoiz*. The Candy at *Mergee* held out 540 *l.* by our Weights.

Pepper on Board fold for 21¼ *Pagodas Darwar per* Candy; Courfe *Carwar* Brown Cloth 2 *Rupees per* Piece, Courfe Brown *Carwar* Muflin 3 *Rupees per* Piece, *Goa Arack* 20 to 25 *Rupees per* Hogfhead, *Syrafs* Wine and Rofe-water 40 *Rupees per* Cheft,

Red

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Red Raiſins 3 *Rupees*, Black Raiſins 4½ *Rupees* and Kiſmiſhes 5 *Rupees per* Maund. *China* Sattin of 4 Tale, 20 to 25 *Rupees per* Piece, *China* Root 20 *Rupees per* 132 *l.* A ſmall quantity of Camphir, Rhubarb, Quickſilver, *China* Ware, Sugar Candy, Sweetmeats, and other *China* Commoditys may ſell well. Here is ſometimes to be had a large ſort of Cow *Bezoar*, which would turn to Account in *China*.

The *Raja* has 1½ *per Cent.* Cuſtom on all Goods imported by the *Engliſh*, which is but ſeldom demanded on ſmall Parcels. Accounts are made up with him by the Chief of the Factory once a Year, and then he is paid what is due on that Head.

Ships may ride ſecure from the *South Weſt Monſoon* in *Batte Cove*, and the River is navigable for the largeſt, after they are once got in; I cannot tell what depth of Water there is on the Bar. There was a Veſſel of about 150 Tun at Anchor, as I went to the Factory, which ſtands on a Sandy Ground on the ſide of the River, about Two Miles from the *Cove*.

Carwar is healthful, and the pleaſanteſt Place on the *Malabar* Coaſt for a Sportsman to reſide in; Sambre or Red-Deer, Wild Peacocks, and other Game, being Plenty in the Woods. Tigers and Leopards frequent particular Places, whither it is not ſafe to go alone.

At

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At a Hunting-match the Country-people meet three or four Hundred together, arm'd with Guns and Lances, and go all in a body till they come to the Place where they expect their Game, which is any thing above a Jack-call that comes in their way. Then the Lance-men disperse themselves seven or eight in a Parcel, and drive thro' the Woods with a great Noise, while the Gunners lie in Ambush, where they suppose the Wild Beasts will stop to listen; which gives them an Opportunity of firing upon them. There was one of those Hunting Matches while I was at the Factory, but Sickness prevented my accompanying them: They return'd in the Evening with a She Leopard, big with Young, which was all the Game they could light on. A Man that kills a Tyger with a Sword, or Lance, has particular Marks of Honour shewn him by the Prince of the Country.

Here are several sorts of Birds, of which the Bill Birds are the most remarkable, for the bigness of their Bills; they live altogether on the Fruits of Trees, rarely settle on the Ground, and are about the size of Pigeons. Their Bills are in several Forms and Colours, as White, Black, Yellow, Red, and Spotted, and make excellent Flasks for Powder; small ones being large enough to hold half a Pound.

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The Sea and River afford variety of Fiſh; Oiſters, the beſt in *India*. To catch Crabs, they go out two or three together in a dark Night upon the Sands with Dammer Lights, or Links, and Sticks in their Hands; the Crabs are then out of their Holes, and ſo ſurpriz'd with the Fire, that they have not Power to run away, till they are ſtruck at; if they eſcape the firſt Blow, 'tis a hard matter to come up with them afterwards; for a large one will run as faſt as a Man: This makes it pleaſant Sport, and they ſeldom miſs of a Loading, who will take Pains for it. They are ſometimes on Land, ſometimes in the Water, and are good Meat.

We left *Carwar* the 11th of *January* $170\frac{5}{6}$. and arrived at *Calicut* the 18th, return'd to *Telichery* the 25th, and ſail'd for *Calicut* again the 1ſt of *February*.

TELICHERY is another ſmall Fort of the *Eaſt-India* Companys, about 40 Miles N. of *Calicut*, where they have a few Soldiers to defend their Trade, which is chiefly in Pepper, and Cardamums: They have ſometimes Ambergreece, Coir, Cowrys, and Chank, from the *Maldivas*, which I know not the Prices of. Old Pepper on board ſold for 24 *Ibraims* or *Muggerbees per Candy*. New Pepper 22. Cardamums Head 136. Belly 115. *Ditto* ſecond ſort

105,

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105, and Foot 80. When Bargains are made, as they uſually are, for *Chequeens*, they are underſtood to be *Ibraims*, or Pieces of Gold of three *Rupees* each; not *German* or *Venetian Ducats*, as at *Gombroon* and *Surat*. Ophium of a deep Purple, the beſt in *India*, I am told is made hereabouts; it bears double the Price of *Bengall* Ophium. *Cananore*, *Telichery*, and *Calicut*, are the likelieſt Places in *India* to afford Cardamums.

I know not the Cuſtom on Goods; if there is any it is paid by the Merchants on Shore; ſo that Strangers are not at all perplex'd with it.

The currant Coins are 5½ *Fanhams* of Gold to one *Rupee*, three *Rupees* to one *Chequeen*, or *Muggerbee*, and four *Rupees* to one *Gubber*, *German Ducat*, or *Venetian*. *Muggerbees*, *Gubbers* and *Venetians*, are all of a Weight; but the former is pale, courſe Gold, not above ¼ of the Fineneſs of the other Sorts, which we reckon full fine.

Weights are the ſame as at *Calicut*, viz. 20 *Pollams* to a *Maund*, and 20 *Maunds* to a *Candy*. I found the *Maund*, in a great many Tryals, held out neareſt 28½ *l.* which makes the *Candy* 570 *l.* The uſual way of reckoning is 28 *l.* to the *Maund*, and 20 *Maunds* to the *Candy* of 560 *l.* 3½ *Pollam* are a *Rattle*. A *Candy* of Cardamums is 16 *l.* leſs than a *Candy* of other Goods.

 Here

Here are a ſort of black Monkeys; valued in ten or twelve *Rupees* a Piece, when they are Tame. Black Scorpions, as big as a Man's Finger, and *Cobra Manilla* Snakes are likewiſe common.

The *Cobra Manilla*, has its Name from a way of Expreſſion among the *Nears* on the *Malabar* Coaſt, who ſpeaking of a quick Motion, inſtead of *The Twinkling of one's Eye*, and the like, ſay, in a Phraſe peculiar to themſelves, *Before they can pull a* Manilla *from their Hands*. A Perſon bit with this Snake dies immediately; or before one can take a *Manilla* off. A *Manilla* is a ſolid Piece of Gold, of two or three Ounces Weight, worn in a Ring round the Wriſt. They are preſented by the *Rajas*, or Princes on the Coaſt, as a Mark of Favour to Men of Merit, like Gold Chains in *England*. Theſe are pure Gold; but at *Madraſs* I have ſeen them of a deep Copper Allay, whence the Metal was call'd *Tomback*. The *Cobra Manilla* is about three Quarters of a Yard long, and very ſmall.

PANOLA is a Town about 5 Miles to the South of *Telichery*, where the *French* have a Factory, which ſupplys them with great Quantitys of Pepper. We bought about 500 *Candys* of Mr. *Fait*, their Chief; elſe we ſhould have been hard put to it, to have got a Loading in time.

The

The People are at Enmity with the *English*, wherefore we ought to be cautious how we venture among them. Mr. *S—n*, Supracargo of a Country Veſſel, thro' Miſtake, going a Shore here with about 6000 *Rupees*, was taken into Cuſtody, loſt all his Money, and had much ado to get off ſo. I know not the Grounds of the Quarrel, nor how far it has been carry'd on either ſide; but am certain, it is not our Intereſt to differ with that *Raja*, who is one of the beſt Friends to the *French* Company on the *Malabar* Coaſt, and with a little Condeſcenſion may be ſo to us; whereas Diſcord brings nothing but Difficultys and dry Blows.

The Coins, Weights, and Price of Pepper, are the ſame as at *Telichery*.

CALICUT in Latitude 11 *deg.* 20 *min.* N. is as conſiderable for Trade as any Port, betwixt Cape *Comarin* and *Surat*. It was formerly ſubject to the *Portugueſe*, as was all the *Malabar* Coaſt, from *Cocheen* in 10 *deg.* to *Damon*, in 20 *deg.* N. Latitude. They had a ſtrong Fort here, which after long Wars with the *Nears*, was taken from them, and is ſince waſh'd away by the Sea; there is but very little left of it, which may be ſeen only at Low-water; whence I am perſwaded the Sea has gain'd conſiderably on this part of the Coaſt.

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About a Mile from the *English* Factory is the Prince's Palace, very much out of Repair; therefore I believe he seldom visits it: I know not the Form of Government us'd, nor what manner of Man he is. Here I saw about 20 *Portuguese* Brass Guns, that were taken out of the Fort. The *English* Factory is a large Old House with a small Court, and Gallerys in the Inside; much like the Inns on the Great Roads in *England*, without Guns, or Fortifications; so that our Trade is wholly upon Sufferance.

It is a large straggling Town, and the *Nears*, who are the Head sort of People, are the most superstitious *Gentoos* in *India*. They have a great many *Roman Catholicks*, and *Mahometans* among them; the *French* have a Factory, and the *Armenians* live up and down the Town in Houses of their own, or Lodgings, as their Occasions require. This puts me in mind of an Oversight, Supracargoes of Country Ships, and *European* Commanders often commit in the Management of their Affairs: For, taking up with the fair Storys, that are told them in the Factory, they never inquire among the Merchants in the Town after the Goods they have occasion for; but believe they are not to be had, because the *English* Chief is not able to supply them; whereas I am certain, there are always great Quantitys of

of Pepper, Cardamums, Cassia Lignea, *&c.* to be found, which he knows nothing of; and responsible Merchants enough to take off any proper Commoditys, that may be imported. On our Return from *Persia* we found a Fleet of 12 or 13 Sail of large Country Ships, taking in their Loadings here, which the *English* were so far from being concern'd in, that they did not know their Cargoes. Besides, the *French* have so little Trade of their own, that they would barter, or supply any body for ready Money, and be thankful too. I do not mention this to prejudice the *English* Chief, who is a worthy Gentleman; but to benefit others, who may want such a Caution.

Prices of Goods, *viz.* Pepper on board 24 *Chequeens* or *Ibraims* of 3 *Rupees* 12 *Tare* each, according to the Proportion betwixt *Rupees* of 4 *Fanhams* 2 *Tare*, and *Chequeens* of 13 *Fanhams* 2 *Tare*, the Rate they usually pass at; Cardamums 100 to 130 *Ibraims per Candy*, Coculus *India* $8\frac{4}{3}$, Nux-vomica $8\frac{4}{3}$, and Turmerick 11. Cassia Lignea, Coconuts, and Coconut Kernels; Coire, Cowrees, Arek or Beetle-nut, Hubble bubble Canes, Rice, Sappanwood, Teak Timber, and small Parcels of Sherk's Fins, Nurses Skins, and Tariands very reasonable. Here are sometimes Bezoar and Amber-Greece, but I could meet with none. Goods that turn to Account from other Parts of *India*, are

Sugar, Sugar-Candy, *China* Silks, Laquer'd Ware, *Bengall* Calicoes white and blew; Rose-water, and all sorts of Fruit from *Persia*; Cotton Wool, *&c.* from *Surat*; Broad Sword Blades, and Necessarys for *Europeans* from *England*, &c.

In Accounts, 16 Silver *Tare* are reckon'd one *Fanham*, tho' there are but thirteen or fourteen currant in the *Bazar*; the *Fanham* is Gold. One *Rupee* is 4 *Fanhams* 2 *Tare*, 1 *Gubber*, or *Venetian Ducat* is 17 *Fanhams* 8 *Tare*, and 1 *Chequeen*, *Ibraim*, or *Muggerbee* is 13 *Fanhams* 2 *Tare*. The *Calicut Dollar* Weight is 17 *d wt.* 18½ *gr.*

Their Weights are the same as at *Telichery*, viz. 3⅓ *Pollam* to one *Rattle* for fine Goods; 20 *Pollam* to one *Maund*, and 20 *Maund* to a *Candy*; or 28½ *l.* to the *Maund*, and 570 *l.* to the *Candy*. The best way is to have no Regard to *English* Weights, for they never reckon above 28 *l.* to the *Maund*, and by that means we should lose 10 *l.* on every *Candy*: However, if a *Candy* of New Pepper will hold out 5 Hundred Weight, or 560 *l. nt.* in *England*, we may conclude we have been well used here; but I think 20 *l.* Loss on a *Candy*, is as little as can be allow'd for drying.

All Goods are rated for Custom, according to the sorts, not *ad valorem*, as at *Surat* and *Carwar*; but Strangers, who deal with the *English* and *French* Factorys, are never

never charged with it; and I believe, other Merchants likewife free them from all Trouble of that Nature. The Prices of the few Goods afore-mention'd include all Charges whatever.

Aquala Wood pays,-33 *Fanhams per Candy* Cuftom.
Arek or Beetlenut— 8 *Ditto.*
Cardamums——33 *Ditto.*
Coconuts—— 1 *per Mill.*
Ophium ——160 *per Candy.*
Pepper——21 *Ditto.*
Rice——00 3 *Tare per Bale.*
Sappan Wood ——11 *Fanhams per Candy.*
Turmerick——10 *Ditto.*

The Country is full of Trees, and affords variety of Fruits, that are good in their Kinds; efpecially *Jacks.*

There are feveral forts of Wild Beafts in the Woods, as Tygers, Leopards, Wild Hogs, Deer, Monkeys, Jackcalls, Hares, *&c.* The *Englifh* keep two or three Mungrel Greyhounds in the Factory, with which they often go a Courfing. They went out feveral times while I was there, and always return'd empty; fo that their Game was fcarce, or their Dogs not fleet enough for it; they were originally of the *Englifh* Breed, but degenerated. The Country Dogs are Sharp-headed, Prick-ear'd

ear'd Curs, and generally Mangy ; which, I believe, proceeds from their eating of Fiſh Bones. The People betwixt *Telichery* and *Cocheen*, have their chief Subſiſtence on Fiſh and Rice ; wherefore the Dogs muſt eat the Bones, or go with hungry Bellys. The Hogs that run up and down the Streets have likewiſe their Part, which gives their Fleſh a diſagreeable fiſhy Taſt. M. *William D——l*, who has ſeen much of the World, ſays, If there are Mermaids any where, it is at *Calicut*, where the Women are half Fiſh.

The Monkeys about *Calicut* are larger than ordinary, and keep in great Companys in the Woods. It is very diverting to ſee with what Agility they jump from Tree to Tree. I cannot tell if we are allow'd to ſhoot them ; the *Gentoos* in other Places having a religious Regard for them.

Jackcalls are remarkable for Howling in the Night ; one alone making as much Noiſe, as three or four Cur Dogs ; and in different Notes, as if there were half a Dozen of them got together. The Notion we have of their being only found where Lyons are, is very improbable ; for I never heard of Lyons in *India*, and yet Jackcalls are more numerous than Foxes in *England* ; and how there came to be ſo good an Underſtanding betwixt thoſe Creatures, as to aſſiſt one another in getting their Prey in

Africa

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Africa and *Arabia*, where they are together, is a Miftery, I cannot unfold.

The moft remarkable Things about *Calicut* to Sailers are five white Tombs, a little to the N. of the Town, which ferve for a Mark to fail into the Road by. Betwixt them and the Town, I took notice of prodigious Numbers of white Ants, that had cover'd the Surface of the Ground with their Works: Thefe do never run up and down in the Sun, but keep themfelves always hid under Earth, which they lay hollow, as it were in Tunnels, or fmall cover'd Lanes to pafs in. They are not fo brisk as other Ants, but dull, and fhort-legg'd, like large Head Lice, than which they are a little bigger, whiter, and of a fofter Subftance. They do a great deal of Damage in Ware-houfes; and where-ever they breed on Chefts and Boxes, they leave Seams in the Wood, which cannot be got off without Planing.

The 10th of *February* 170$\frac{1}{8}$, we fail'd from *Calicut*, and kept the *Malabar* Shore on board, till we came to *Cocheen*, taking in Hogs, Fowls, and other Provifions, as the People brought them off in their Boats to us; fo that before we left the Coaft we got above Three-fcore live Hogs, and a Thoufand Fowls for frefh Provifions in our Paffage. Fifteen or Sixteen full grown Fowls for a *Rupee* was the currant Price, and

Hog

Hogs from 1 to 2 *Rupees* a piece: We had once a ſmall Heifer, and a Hog for 3 *Rupees*; but Beef is not uſually ſo cheap. We arrived at *Cocheen* the 12th, bought Water Casks, and a few other Neceſſarys, and the 15th made ſail for *Europe*.

Cocheen is a ſtrong *Dutch* Settlement, in Latitude 10 *deg*. N. It makes a good Appearance at Sea, and is in a flouriſhing Condition. 18 *Fanhams* are one *Rupee*, which is all the Experience I had in their Money.

The *Malabar* Coaſt is in general very fruitful, and affords an agreeable Proſpect at Sea, being thick ſet with Towns, Villages, Gardens, and Woods from one end to the other. Betwixt Cape *Comarin* in 8 *deg*. and *Goa* in 16 *deg*. N. it is chiefly poſſeſs'd by *Gentoo Rajas* or Princes, independent on each other. Their Subjects are for the moſt Part *Idolaters*; yet People of all Perſwaſions may find a peaceful Reſidence among them. The *Nears* who are the Governing People will not intermarry with *Chriſtians*, or *Mahometans*; nor be free in Converſation, as among one another, looking on Foreigners as altogether unclean; inſomuch, that a ſtrict one would think himſelf Defiled, ſhould he but touch the Cloths of an *European*: Thoſe that are converſant in Trade are leſs ſcrupulous; yet they neither will eat nor drink out of a Veſſel, an *Engliſh* Man has handled, till it is

waſh'd,

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wash'd, and scower'd; if it is of Earth they break it without more ado. As I was walking in the Palace at *Calicut*, with a folding Rule in my Hand, a *Near*, willing to see what I had got, made Signs by which I knew his Mind; I offer'd to deliver it him, but that would not do, I must lay it on the Ground, or throw it, which I did, and then he look'd it over with a great deal of Satisfaction, calling others to partake of it, who handed it about very familiarly; but when it came to be return'd, it was in the same manner they had receiv'd it. Some of them are so scrupulous in this respect, that they will not go over a Bridge, if one of us stands on it; tho' there is room enough for three or four to walk in a breast.

The *Christians* hereabouts are the remains of the *Portugueze*, and a few *Malabar* Converts. The *Romish* Priests, by whom they are govern'd in all Things of Importance, are sometimes very severe in their Discipline; else the Wench, that I saw bound to a *Coconut-Tree*, and whipt by a grave *Padre*, had not suffer'd, for being too free with an *English* Man at *Calicut*, where the Poor think it no Crime to get Money by Complacency.

'Tis wonderful to consider, what vast Possessions the *Portugueze* formerly held in *Africa*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, the Coasts of *Malabar*

bar and *Cormandel*, *Zelone*, *Bengall*, *Malacca*, among the Spice Iſlands, *Maccao*, &c. Nor is the Miſmanagement, whereby they loſt their Power, leſs ſurprizing; however this they may juſtly boaſt, they have eſtabliſh'd a kind of *Lingua Franca* in all the Sea Ports in *India*, of great uſe to other *Europeans*, who would find it difficult in many Places to be well underſtood without it. Their People are Mercenarys to the *Engliſh*, but the *Dutch* care not much for their Service, ſome, I think, they do entertain, tho' not many; whereas near half our Garriſons are Mann'd with *Topazes*. The *French* and *Danes* likewiſe hire them at *Pont de Cheree*, and *Trincombar*.

CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

The Cape of Good-Hope. *The* Dutch *Town.* French *Refugees. The Fort. Government of the Town. Trade. Provisions. Wine. The Soil, and Fruits. Mutton. Estriches brought for* Europe. *Craw-fish. Cod-fishing in* 60 *and* 70 *Fathom Water. Sherks. Flying Fish. Seals. Sea-Lyons. Whales. Land-animals. Wild-Ass. A remarkable Deer. Sea-cow. Rhinoceros. Land-fowls. Company's-Garden. Slaves and Slave-house. Punishments.* Penguin *Island. The Church, and Hospital. Store-houses. Water. Landing-place.* Hotantots. *Remarks on them, not minded by other Writers. Money proper for this Place. Goods to and from* Europe *and* India. *Hints concerning Private Trade; how the Company have been defrauded. St.* Helena. *The Fortifications. The Country healthful. Fruit and Provision. Kidney Beans by the Bushel. Soldiers.* Chappel Valley, *and the Punch-houses there. Slaves. A Drug like* Benjamin. *Wild Tobacco. The Company's Stores. Goods proper from other Parts. Money.* John Fernando *on the Coast of* Brasil.

We

WE arrived at the Cape of *Good-hope* the 22d of *May* 1706. and continued there for Convoy till the 12th of *July*, in Company with ſeveral other *Engliſh* Ships. This is a Government belonging to the *Dutch Eaſt India* Company in Latitude 34 *deg. S.* in a very flouriſhing Condition, as are their Affairs in all Parts of *India*. I believe, their main Deſign in ſettling here, was only to procure Proviſions, and Refreſhments for their Shiping going to, and returning from *India*, which they have long ſince ſo well provided for, that they are able to ſupply the greateſt Fleets, and export whole Ship-loads of Wine yearly to other Parts. The Native *Hotantots* were never fit for Improvements; nay, ſo Lazy and Ignorant were they, before the *Europeans* came among them, that they knew not the leaſt part of Husbandry, and even now they practice nothing of it: So that all the Advantages, the *Dutch* could ever propoſe, muſt be from their own People; hence they gave large Incouragements to thoſe who would Tranſport themſelves hither, which the *French* Refugees embraced in ſuch Numbers, that, I am credibly inform'd, there are above Five Hundred Families of them, who live in very good Faſhion in the Country. The *Dutch* Town is open on all Sides, contains above 100 Houſes,

ſes, which are well built with Stone, one and two Storys high, and the Streets are regular. They have no Shops, as in their Settlements in *India*; however the Inhabitants will buy any Commoditys, that are proper for the Place; being ſure of a quick Sale among their Friends in the Country, when the Ships are gone.

The Fort ſtands about a Musket Shot from the Town, and commands the Bay and Shore as far as it is good landing; I know not what number of Soldiers they have in Garriſon, nor how many Guns are mounted; it ſeems to be as well fortified, as the nature of the Place it ſtands on will permit; but, being commanded by a riſing Ground under the Table-land, it cannot be of great Strength: I was never within it, nor would they allow an *Engliſh* Man the Liberty of walking round it.

The Civil Government of the Town is left wholly to the Burghers, where the Company's Intereſt is not concern'd; but when ever that claſhes with a private Perſon's, the latter muſt give way to the Governour and Council, who have the ſole Power of ingroſſing or tolerating Trade, and laying ſuch Dutys and Impoſitions thereon, as they ſee convenient. They imploy two or three ſmall Ships in Trade on the *Eaſtern* Coaſt of *Africa*, *Madagaſcar*, and the Iſles adjacent; but whether the Free-

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men may concern their Stocks in them, or those Voyages are reserved wholly to the Company, I cannot say: One of them was in the Bay when we arrived, from which I saw several small Parcels of Ivory brought on Shore.

Tho' Provisions are cheap, and Wine at the first Hand may be bought for 15 or 16 *Rix Dollars per Leaguer* of 160 Gallons, yet the common Price for Strangers Diet is a *Rix Dollar per Diem*; and, what is yet a greater Hardship, they'll take *Spanish Dollars* and *English Crowns* for no more than eight *Skillings*, the same that *Rix Dollars* pass for; tho' there is at least 25 *per Cent.* difference in their Value. Wine exported, or retailed in the Town, is charged with a very high Excise: The Burghers pay nothing for what is drunk in their Familys, under which Pretence the Company may be defrauded; yet there is such a strict Eye kept on Houses of Entertainment, that they will rarely venture to sell without paying the Duty: For, should they be once detected, the Council would fine them at discretion, which has always been severe. The Red and White *Mucadells* are rich Wines, and bear double the Price of the common sort, which is much like Whitewine; the two former were sold for 80 *Rix Dollars per Leaguer*, and the latter sort from 32 to 40 on board, out of the dearest Cellar in the

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the Town. They uſually reckon 10 *Rix Dollars* for the Cask, Iron-bound.

The Soil is rich enough to afford plentiful Crops of Wheat, Barley, and other Grain. They make Malt, brew, as with us, and ſell Beer in one or two Publick Houſes, of which I could never meet with any, that was not very poor and flat, tho' as high colour'd as *October*. Their Bread is good and cheap; nor do they want variety of delicate Fruits, as Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Quinces, Pomegranats, *&c.* Colleflowers, and Cabages are large and good, and of Roots for boiling they have all ſorts in abundance. Their Fleſh is chiefly Mutton, of as large a Kind as ours, and much cheaper; eight or nine *Skillings* being a great Rate for a fat Sheep in the Country. This the Company have made a Farm of, and are allow'd a conſiderable Rent *per Annum* by the Butcher, who has their only Licence for killing in the Town; he ſells it for a *Doublekee*, or 2 *d.* a Pound, which is at leaſt 100 *per Cent.* more than it coſts him; all the Houſe-keepers are obliged to buy of him; yet where there is a great Conſumption they take no more of his Meat than will juſt countenance their Houſe-keeping, and the reſt is kill'd privately at home in the Night; for the Government is not ſo exact in this, as the Wine Exciſe, which is more immediately under their Care. Any of the *Hottentots*

tots are Butchers enough to dreſs it, and for the Skins and Guts they do every thing of this kind in the Town: The licenced Butcher allows them the Guts only, and ſells the Skins for a ſmall matter to the Leather-Dreſſers, of whom there are ſeveral. For Tan-Leather they make uſe of a redder Bark than Oak; what Tree bears it, or whence they get it, I cannot tell.

Beef is dear, and worſe in its kind than Mutton, therefore ſeldom ſold in the Slaughter-houſe; and their Pork and Fowls are much the ſame as in *England*: They have likewiſe plenty of Eſtriches Eggs in the Summer time, which we were here in the wrong Seaſon for: Three of the Birds were ſent on board the *Oxford* Man of War for *Europe*, but they all died in the Paſſage.

Crawfiſh are here very remarkable, being full as large, and juſt like our Lobſters when the great Claws are broken off; two Pence will buy three or four before they are boil'd: Other ſorts of Fiſh I did not mind. On the Bank, that runs out beyond Cape *Agulhas*, 50 or 60 Leagues into the Ocean, are abundance of Cod-fiſh, of which we took enough for our whole Ship's Company in 60 and 70 Fathom Water. The *Dutch* Ships always fiſh when they are becalm'd there, and it was by means of one of that Nation we came acquainted with it, to our great

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great Relief and Diverſion. We ſunk the Hooks within a Foot of the Ground, and ſometimes caught two on a Line. The Violence wherewith they were drawn thro' ſo great a Body of Water, made them all come up Poke-blown, or with their Bellys in their Mouths, in ſuch wiſe, that when they hapned to ſlip from the Hooks, they could not ſink for a conſiderable time; one thus capering on the Surface of the Water, was bit in ſunder and ſwallow'd by a ſmall Sherk.

Sherks do not ſpawn as other Fiſh, but breed like Land Animals. We caught one in which were fifteen Young Ones, a little bigger than Herrings, with long Navel-Strings at their Bellys, and a ſlimy Matter natural to ſuch Conceptions: I have ſeen others, that have been Swimers, flutter about the Deck upon opening their Dam; but wanting theſe Signs, nothing of their Production could be learn'd from them. And now I am writing of Fiſh, I cannot but take notice of the receiv'd Opinion concerning the ſhort Flights of Flying Fiſh, which all, who have writ of them, one after another, attribute to the drying of their Wings, as if they could continue in the Air like Birds, but for that Inconveniency; when nothing is more rational than to think, they dip into Water to refreſh with their proper Element, or reſt themſelves there. I ſhall uſe

no Arguments to perswade it, but rather leave the prudent Reader to judge of the Probabilty; only this I assure him, on a close Pursuit, they are not able to hold out above three or four Flights; the first of which is with double the Strength and twice as long as the last, tho' their Wings are then as moist as in the beginning; besides, I have always observed the large to fly as far again as the small ones, which are every whit as wet. In the Seas that most abound with them, they are rarely found near the Shore, and never in small Bays, Rivers or Creeks, like other Fish. All things else relating to them, with Albucores, Dolphins, *&c.* which are usually met with in this Voyage, have been mention'd by a late Author, as well as the Sea Fowls about the Cape.

Seals here have much finer Coats than any I ever met with in *Europe.* I have seen Sea Lyons at a distance, and Whales or Gradpisces are common in the Table Bay; where they sometimes sport themselves with a great deal of Agility, concerning which Spectators are of different Opinions; but the most receiv'd one among Sailers is, that then the Sword-fish and Thresher are at work with them. I know not how far the Storys we have of their Conflicts with Whales in the *Northern* Seas will hold good; but hereabouts, one may as well suppose

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Porpiſces, and Albucores to be hurt by their Enemys, when they skip out of the Water, as theſe larger Fiſh.

The Wild Beaſts of this Country are Lyons, Leopards, Tyger-Cats, Wild Aſſes, ſeveral ſorts of Deer, *&c.* The Skins of which may be ſeen for a *Skilling* in the Company's Houſe at the Great Garden, well ſtuff'd, and placed to ſuch Advantage, that at a diſtance they may be miſtaken for live ones. The Wild Aſs is above thirteen Hands high, and the moſt beautiful Creature in the World: How it came to be call'd an Aſs I can't tell, unleſs from its ſmall Main and Tail: It is ſhaped like a Bred Horſe, with clean Limbs, a ſhort Body, and other Parts in proportion, only its Neck does not riſe ſo fine, and the natural Liſts of White and Cheſnut, wherewith it is deck'd from the Tip of the Noſe to the Tail, make it of a more lovely Colour than a Leopard. I am told, the *Dutch* have endeavour'd to preſerve the Colts, which have ſometimes been taken without hurt, but they always pined away, and came to nothing. A great many Skins are to be ſold in the Town for four or five Dollars a piece.

There is a Deer as remarkable for its Bigneſs, as the Wild Aſs for Beauty; it is about 5½ Foot high at the Shoulders, of a Dun Colour, has long black Horns without Branches, like an Antelope, and makes a

very ſtately Appearance. The Hypotamus, or Sea Cow, was likewiſe new to me; nor had I ſeen a Rhinoceros before, whence I ſpent a conſiderable time with the greateſt Satisfaction among them.

They have Widgin, Teal, and other wild Fowls, and their ſmall Birds are Larks, Sparrows, Doves, Canary Birds, Crows with white Rings about their Necks, *&c.*

The Company's Garden is one of the beſt Spots of Ground about the Town, and the Owners have ſpared no Pains to improve it; however it is now in a declining Condition, moſt of the Hedges being run into Trees above 20 Foot high, whence they are very thin near the Ground; beſides, the Tanques, or wall'd Ponds, which were formerly an Ornament to it, are in many Places fallen in, and above half full of Mud and Filth: The Walks are long, and in pretty good order, but not comparable to what I have ſeen in a great many Gentlemen's Gardens in *England*; there are no fine Knots, nor Devices; and but few Flowers. The Phyſical Plants may be an Amuſement to a *Simpler*; but thoſe, that judge by the Appearance of things, have ſaid enough, when they acknowledge it a very fine Kitchen Garden; It is divided into Squares, chiefly for Fruits, Pulſe, Roots and Pot-herbs; and is fenced on one ſide with a high Wall, and on the other

with

with a Ditch only. The Slave-houſe ſtands at the end towards the Town, which is kept in a better manner than that towards the Table-land, where the Walks are over-run with Weeds, and the Hedges very much neglected.

The Company are careful of their Slaves, and provide all things that are neceſſary for them. There is but little notice taken of the Sailers, who lodge in their Room, and for the Women themſelves, they are ſo fond of white Children, that they would willingly have no other; whence the Breed is highly improv'd, many of them being as white as *Europeans*: The Boys, as they grow up, are taught to Read and Write, and the Girls to work with the Needle, in a publick School at one end of the Houſe, they were born in; and thoſe, that prove tractable, never want Incouragement.

The Governour and Council have Power of Life and Death, according to the Laws of *Holland*. While we lay here three Villains were broken on the Rack for Murder; but leſſer Crimes are puniſh'd with Baniſhment for 99 Years to *Penguin* Iſland, whence there is but ſmall Hope of Redemption. This is a low Iſland at the Entrance of the Bay, where ſeveral of theſe Malefactors are employ'd in drawing of Stones for Building.

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The Church and Hoſpital are all the publick Buildings that make any thing of Figure; the former is neat, and large enough for all the Inhabitants, and the latter would contain two or three Hundred Sick Perſons; but, the Country being Healthful, there are ſeldom above half a Dozen in it at a time, who are accommodated with all things ſuitable to their Circumſtances.

They have large Store-houſes for Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Blocks, Anchors, Maſts, *&c.* to ſupply their Shiping on Occaſion; nor are they wanting to themſelves in any thing elſe that is needful. Water is brought in Pipes from the Foot of the Table-land, and convey'd a conſiderable way into the Sea on a ſtrong Wooden Bridge, where Longboats may receive it out of danger of the Surf, and thoſe that go a Shore need not fear being wet, which otherwiſe they would be liable to at the Landing Place. There are likewiſe Cranes, and other Conveniencies for delivering and receiving Goods from the Boats, as they lie a long-ſide of the Bridge. Here the *Hotantots* attend as Porters to lend their Help, and carry ſuch Parcels to the Town as they ſhall be hired for. They are honeſt, harmleſs Slovens, and are very careful of what ever they have in charge; tho' there is no body to look after them. There are ſo many Accounts of

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these People extant, and all pretty good, that I ſhall not trouble the Reader with a Repetition; but content my ſelf with a few Remarks on what I have not known taken notice of by others.

The Women never adorn their Legs with Guts till they are Marriageable; and rarely before they have Husbands. The Girls of nine or ten Years old wear a few about their Necks and Wriſts: Theſe are not ſo black nor large as thoſe about their Legs, which are fill'd with Wind, before they are put on; otherwiſe they would never continue extended in ſuch regular Rings. Sitting they keep their Knees cloſe, and their Feet as far aſunder as they are able to put them; whence their Guts, about their Heels, are never diſorder'd by the nearneſs of their Legs. A great many Old Women have loſt their Toes, ſome two or three on one Foot, and others all on both; but I could never learn any Satisfactory Reaſon for it: An old *Dutch* Woman told me, they are cut off one after another in time of Sickneſs, when other Means fail; the exquiſite Pain rouſing their Spirits, and the loſs of Blood facilitating their Recovery. Then, methinks, the Men and young People ſhould be Lame in the ſame manner; but theſe being ſound in thoſe Parts, I acknowledge my ſelf ſtill in the dark. Some of them are likewiſe mark'd a-croſs their Noſes

Noſes and Foreheads, with red Paint; but whether this is common to Matrons only, or uſed on particular Occaſions, I know not. The outward Skins they cover themſelves with, are much larger than thoſe the Men uſe; the moſt common are raw Ox Hides, which they manage with as fine an Air and Dexterity, as a *Spaniard* would a Cloke. The Men generally take up with Sheep Skins, but thoſe that can get Deers, or other large Wild Beaſts, are better clad. The Women cover their Nakedneſs with an Apron or Flap, ſix or ſeven Inches broad, faſten'd about their Waſts with Straps of the ſame; and the Men ſecure their Privitys in a Caſe 7 or 8 Inches long, as big as a Man's Arm. Theſe are of ſpotted Deer's Skin with the Hair outward, look as if they were always full, and make a very immodeſt Figure. If the Moon is their God, as ſome report, they take but ſmall notice of him; at the Full they'll dance till they are weary, and ſo they will every Night while it ſhines in mild Weather, and at Noon-day when their Bellys are full; ſinging, clapping their Hands, and friſking up and down, as the Maggot bites. They know not the uſe of Letters, and the Language they ſpeak, ſeems to be deliver'd with a troubleſome ſtraining of the Jaws. Their Words cannot be expreſs'd with our Alphabet, being in a great meaſure,

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ſure, dead Sounds in their Throats, and Clockings with their Tongues like Brood-Hens; which is ſo intermixt with the Voice, that it ſeems as diſagreeable, as ſtrange to the Hearer. This kind of Clocking is more perceivable, when they are earneſt, and loud, than at other times; and their ſofteſt Words, an *Engliſhman* cannot pronounce without difficulty. All the Weapons I ſaw among them were ſmall Lances, or Darts about five Foot long, which they carry in their Hands when they go abroad without Buſineſs: I know not whence they get them, but the Workmanſhip about the Spears ſeems to be above their own Capacitys, being moſt ſpitefully contriv'd to lacerate the Fleſh. I am a Stranger to their Ceremonys in Marriage and Burials, and their Forms of Salutation, if any: The greateſt Mark of Reſpect they ſhew to *Europeans*, is to retire to a ſmall Diſtance; but, I believe, that Complement is rather forced than natural.

The currant Money is the ſame as in *Holland*, *viz.* Two *Stivers* to one *Doublekee*, three *Doublekees* to one *Skilling*, and eight *Skillings* to one *Rix Dollar*. *Venetians* and other *Ducats* paſs for ſixteen *Skillings*, *Spaniſh Dollars* for eight *Skillings*, *Engliſh Crowns* for eight *Skillings*, and *Ducatoons* for thirteen *Skillings*; ſo that one who intends to call here in his Paſſage to *India*, ought,

ry, and ſometimes Eſtriches Feathers are good.

We arrived at St. *Helena* the 5th of *Auguſt* 1706, and Sail'd for *England* the 13th. This is an Iſland about 20 Miles in Circumference, belonging to the *Engliſh Eaſt India* Company, in Latitude 16 *deg. S.* The *Portugueze*, *Dutch*, and *Engliſh* have been alternately Maſters of it; but now it ſeems to be ſo well fortified, that there is no fear of another Revolution. In *Chappel Valley*, was *James* Fort of 10 ſmall Guns, which I am told, has been Demoliſh'd ſince we came thence, and a much larger erected in its ſtead; there was likewiſe a Platform of 29, and Three at the Landing Place; *Bank's* Platform had 6, *Rupert*'s Platform 17, and in *Lemon Valley*, where the *Dutch* formerly Landed, was a Platform of 6 more, all which have receiv'd conſiderable Additions, ſince the loſs of the *Queen* and *Dover* alarm'd the Company. The Country is of a great height, and of ſuch difficult Acceſs that, that alone is a conſiderable Fortification. There is no Landing to Windward, and all the Creeks and Bays to Leeward are ſecured as above; they have Alarm Guns on the Hills, and the Inhabitants are obliged to aſſiſt one another in the mutual Defence of their Poſſeſſions.

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The Country is Healthful, Fertile, and affords abundance of Provisions ; yet, there being a great many People, and but little spare Ground, all Things are dear to Strangers, except Roots and Lemons, which are excellent in their Kinds. They have about 1500 Head of Black Cattle, with Plenty of Hogs, Goats, Turkeys, and all sorts of Poultry. Kidney-Beans are the chief of their Grain, which they sell from 8 to 12 *s.* a Bushel great Measure. They have no Wheat of their own Growth, whence Bread is scarce. A Small Ox is worth 6 *l.* and Turkeys are sold for a Dollar a Piece, one with another.

The Common People have their chief Subsistence on Yams, Potatoes, Plantains, Pulse, and Fish, as Horse-Mackarel, Conger-Eels or Water-Snakes, *&c.* and, if they can get Flesh once a Week, they reckon it good living : They never want Sallets, Purslain growing wild among the Rocks. The Company allow their Soldiers salt Meat ; how often I cannot tell : These, if they are careful, Carpenters, Masons, *&c.* pick up a great deal of Money by their Labour. Their common Drink is plain Water, or Mobby, which is but one Degree from it.

The Chief Town is in *Chappel Valley*, where there may be 40 or 50 Houses contiguous ; of which the Punch-Houses are the

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most remarkable, being like so many Spunges to loose Sailers; especially where there is a handsome Girl or two in the Family to humour them. These, when they appear in their white Aprons on the Hills, are very agreeable Objects to their *Johns*, as they come into the Road. They have, many of them, pretty begging Faces, and are dress'd tolerably well while Ships are there; but as soon as ever they are gone, the Scene is alter'd, and they can run up and down the Country bare Foot, as if they never had been shod.

The untoward Ways having kept me from their Plantations, I can know but little of them. They keep a great many Blacks, who are imploy'd about all sorts of servile Work: These, upon harder Usage than ordinary, often give their Masters the slip, and hide themselves for a Quarter of a Year together among the Rocks, keeping close by Day, and roving in the Night for Provisions; which, tho' a very hard Life, is preferable to Slavery; and were they not discover'd and taken, they would never return to it.

A Drug like *Benjamin*, is produced on the Island, but in so small a Quantity, that it only serves for a Curiosity; and wild Tobacco, a Weed, which the Slaves use to smoke for want of the right sort, grows in great Plenty on the sides of the Hills.

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The Inhabitants are twice a Month supply'd with Necessarys out of the Company's Stores, at 6 Months Credit; yet many things, on which Money may be got, cannot always be had thence, as W igs, fine Hats, Stockings, Stuffs, Ribands, Starch, Sweet-Powder, and several sorts of Haberdashery: Therefore if one can learn what Goods were sent last, and avoid them, he may carry others to good Advantage. Cherry Brandy, Malt and Sider Spirits, Beer, *Madera* and *Canary* Wines, and *Spanish* Brandy, which may be taken in at those Islands, are never-failing Commoditys. From *India*, *Batavia Arack*, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tea, Fans, *China* and Laquer'd Ware, Silks, *China* Ribands, course striped Ginghams, ordinary Muslin, course Chints, brown and blew long Cloths, Salampores, and course Callicoes of all sorts will sell well.

An *English* Shilling goes for 12 *d.* and a Crown for 6 *s.* in Account; but to be changed into small Money, five Shilling Pieces are a Crown. A *Spanish Dollar* is reckon'd 6 *s.* and a *Venetian Ducat* 9 *s.* Their Weights are the same as in *England.*

These are the Chief of my Observations on this Island, which might have been fuller had my Stay been longer there. We weighed the 14th of *August*, 1706, nine Company's, and two separate Stock Ships, under Convoy of the *Oxford* Man of War,

and the 3d of *September* arriv'd at *John Fernando*, a ſmall uninhabited Iſland in Latitude 4 *deg*. S. on the Coaſt of *Braſil*. The *Portugueſe* were formerly ſettled on it, but having been often abuſed by Privateers and Pirats, they withdrew their Effects to *Braſil*. We lay here but two Days, to Wood and Water, and then made the beſt of our Way for *Europe*.

Having thus brought the Reader to the end of my own Remarks, on the Trade and People in ſeveral Parts of *India*, &c. I ſhall give him a ſhort Account of the Management of the *Dutch* in their Affairs that way, as I had it from Mr. —— *Cary*, Supracargo of the *Charlton*, who brought it from *Batavia* to *Gombroon* in 1705, but knew not the Author; nor could I ever learn his Name, to do him the Juſtice he deſerves. I look on it as a curious Piece, and ſhall inſert it with very few Alterations from the Original.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XI.

The Management of the Dutch *in* India. *The Qualitys and Degrees of their Servants; with their Salarys, and Allowances for Diet. The Soldiers, Ministers, Surgeons, and Free-men. Their Councils, and manner of Proceeding therein. Disposal of Places of Importance; and what is necessary to qualify their Servants for the ordinary, and extraordinary Councils of* Batavia, *Governments, Directions,* &c. *Their Places of Government and Subordination. The manner of Stating and Keeping their Accounts. The Government, Order, and Provisions for their Fleets. Their Order and Care for Orphans and Poor. An Order from the* Bewenthebers, *for securing the Trade to themselves. Free Trade limited.*

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Rules and Methods us'd by the DUTCH, in the Management of their Busineſs in *India*.

The Qualitys and Degrees of their Servants; with their Salarys, Allowances for Diet, &c.

I. UNder-Aſſiſtant, *Scriver*, or Writer is the loweſt Degree, and is chiefly ſupply'd with Soldiers taken off the Guards, from 9 to 14 *Guilders per Menſem*.

II. Aſſiſtant, 20 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 4 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

III. Upper-Aſſiſtant, Book-keeper, or Secretary, from 28 to 36 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 4 *Rix Dol.* Diet.

IV. Under-Copeman, from 36 to 45 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 8 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

V. Copeman, from 50 to 65 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 8 *Rix Dol.* Diet.

VI. Upper-Copeman, from 80 to 120 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 12 *Rix Dollars* Diet. Some from the Leſſer Chambers are ſent out at 72 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary. At *Batavia*, and *Zelone*, where Proviſions are dear, they have 13 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

VII. Com-

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VII. Commandore has 150 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 20 *Rix Dollars* Diet. Commandant, a new Title, ſomewhat leſs than Commandore.

VIII. Directore, 200 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 30 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

IX. Governour has the ſame.

X. Extraordinary Council of *India*, *ditto.*

XI. Ordinary Council of *India* at *Batavia*, each of them 350 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 100 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

XII. The Directore General, or ſecond at *Batavia*, has 600 *Guilders per Menſ.* Sallary, and 100 *Rix Dollars* Diet.

XIII. The Governour General of *Batavia*, has 1200 *Guilders per Menſ.* Salary, and 200 *Rix Dollars* Diet; and every time he goes to the Fleet 1500 *Rix Dollars* Gratuity; which has been uſually done upon a Fleets departure for *Europe*: But this General has not taken it for ſome Years paſt.

All Perſons in the Service, whether Merchants, Divines, Civil Magiſtrates, Soldiers, or Seamen, are rank'd in their Degrees, and take their Places accordingly.

The General is allow'd Wine and all other Liquors, and Proviſions out of the Company's Ware-houſe, without Limitation.

All others, to the Assistant, are allow'd Monthly Liquors, Spice, Oyl, Wood, Rice, Vinegar, Candles, *&c.* according to their Quality, very large.

The Upper-Copeman's Allowance is 20 Canadars of *Spanish* Wine *per Mens.* besides Mum, White-Wine, and other Liquors; 24 *li.* of Wax for Candles, Corn for Poultry, Rice for Slaves, *&c.* So that the Diet Money allow'd them is only for Fresh-Provisions.

Soldiers are rank'd in the same Degrees, viz.

I. A Common Soldier, or Private Sentinel, is from 9 to 14 *Guilders per Mens.* as the Under-Assistant.

II. Serjeant's Pay and Diet, as the Assistant.

III. Ensign's Pay and Diet, as the Under-Copeman.

IV. Lieutenant's Pay and Diet, as the Copeman.

V. Captain's Pay and Diet, as the Upper-Copeman.

VI. Major's Pay and Diet, as the Commandore.

Military Persons give place to Civil of the same Rank, *viz.* A Commandore precedes a Major; an Upper-Copeman a Cap-

Captain, and a Copeman a Lieutenant: But a Major precedes an Upper-Copeman, a Captain a Copeman, and a Lieutenant an Under Copeman.

There are three Majors in *India*; 1 at *Batavia*, 1 at *Zelone*, and 1 at *Amboina*, or *Banda*. They assist the Governours in Military Affairs; and have the Command over all other Officers and Soldiers; but have no proper Companys of their own.

There are not Captains over every Company, but one over 2, 3, 4, or 5 Companys. Every Company has Lieutenants and Ensigns; and they often make Provisional Officers, who upon some Merit in Service, do attain to the Titles, and Pay of such Places.

Seamen are rank'd in the same Manner, viz.

I. A Common Seaman, from 9 to 14 *Guilders per Mens.* as a Common Soldier.

II. Third Mate, Gunner, Boatswain, and Skeeman, from 18 to 24 *Guilders per Mens.* as the Assistant. Carpenter's Wages, from 40 to 50 *Guilders per Mens.*

III. Under-Steer-man, or Second-Mate, from 24 to 36 *Guilders per Mens.* as the Upper-Assistant.

IV. Up-

IV. Upper-Steers-man, or Chief-Mate, from 50 to 60 *Guilders per Menſ.* in the Under-Copeman's Rank.

V. Skeepers, from 60 to 100 *Guilders per Menſ.* in the Copeman's Rank.

VI. Commandores, from 100 to 150 *Guilders per Menſ.* Beſides which they have the Ship's Allowance for Proviſions; and when in *Batavia*, they have Road Money paid them every Month for Freſh-Proviſions and Fruit; but in other Roads they are ſupply'd with thoſe things from the Factorys on Shore.

They have none, who have the Title, or Pay of Captain at Sea; and the Commandores are very few; ſometimes not more than one in *India*.

Miniſters Pay and Allowance, viz.

I. Predicants, or Preachers Pay and Diet, the ſame as the Upper-Copeman's.

II. Dominees, or Viſiters of the Sick, 24 *Guilders per Menſ.* as the Aſſiſtant. The Miniſters are all ſworn not to write of, nor intermeddle with any Matter, relating to the Affairs of the State, or Commerce. In all Governments they are allow'd a Predicant; and in *Batavia* 2 or 3 to ſpare, in caſe of Mortalitys.

In

In all Directions they have Dominees, only to read the Scriptures, and printed Forms of Prayer, Mornings, Evenings, and Sundays.

Surgeon's Pay is from 40 to 50 *Guilders per Mens.*

In all Qualitys, from Under-Assistant to Upper-Copeman, they generally serve 5 Years, and some but 3, as they agree; which Term being expired, if they please, they may quit the Service; but they are usually continu'd, and upon their Petitions: If they are deserving, and the Companys Occasions require, the Governour and Council entertain them again, to the next Degree they served in before; and for such Terms for Salary, *&c.* as they find them deserving, within the settled Salary of each Degree: But on any Merit in Service, they are often prefer'd from one Degree to another, tho' they have not serv'd Six Months in a Station. So that upon Account of Merit, some have risen in 2 or 3 Years from Assistant to Under-Copeman; and others, in as little time, from Under-Copeman to Upper-Copeman. In this they have respect to Succession; as, if a Chief or Second of a Factory dies, and the Third performs the Business of the Place to Content; tho' he be but a Book-keeper, for that Service, he shall be an Under-Copeman, and Chief of the Place; and, as he gives further

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Content, a Copeman in one or two Years more.

Married Persons receive all their Pay in *India*, and the Unmarried but half theirs at an over Rate. As, at *Batavia* the *Rix Dollar* is valued at 60 *Stivers*, which is worth but 48; and at *Policat* the *Pagoda* is valued at 5½ *Guilders*, which is really worth but 4½; but this is in a way of Regulation, as they say, upon Complaint of it to the Statholder.

The Company find all their Servants Accommodations for Lodgings; for which, and Warehouses, they have spatious Buildings in all their Factorys.

All, or most Persons sent out of *Europe*, are of the Qualitys from Assistant to Upper-Copeman; seldom in a higher Degree: Sometimes they may be of the extraordinary Council; but such, and all others, are left to the General, and Council at *Batavia*, to be disposed of in Imployments according to their Qualitys or Abilitys; who give them Preferment, as they merit.

Such Persons, as are of Capacity, may gradually rise by time of Service to the Quality of Upper-Copeman; but they must stand there, and cannot rise higher till they are made Commandores.

When Directions or Governments fall vacant, an Upper-Copeman, capable of being made Governour, Directore or Comman-

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mandore, generally ſucceeds; and ſome have been 15 or 20 Years Upper-Copemen before they have been put into any of thoſe Places: Some ſtand there and riſe no higher; and many never come to that, but remain in lower Degrees, according to their Capacitys.

All Perſons in thoſe Degrees or Qualitys precede one another, according to their Senioritys, and Standings in the ſame Degree, or that are of the ſame Profeſſion. As the firſt Aſſiſtant precedes all others, that are made after him; ſo likewiſe, a Copeman, made this Month, precedes him that is made a Month after: But the Profeſſion of the Merchant (or, as they commonly term it, the Pen) hath the Preference of all others; and he that is an Upper-Copeman, in that Quality, precedes all others, whether Preachers, Soldiers, or Seamen; (as is ſaid before) tho' they may be his Seniors in the ſame Degree.

All theſe Salarys and Wages for Merchants, Soldiers, Seamen, and others, go on for their outward-bound, and home Voyages; and every one has a Copy of his Accounts out of the Book of Wages every Year; which he keeps, or carrys home with him, or ſells to another; and when he returns to the Chamber from whence he was ſent, he is punctually paid the Ballance of his Account, together with what is due for the

the Term of the Voyage: And ſuch as have ſerved out their whole Time, and deſire to be Free-men in *India*, ſell their Accounts, or ſend Letters of Procuration home, upon ſight of which they are paid: So that neither the Company nor their Servants have any Trouble in adjuſting their Accounts. Theſe Free-men are ſuch, as have ſerved out their Time, and are then clear'd of the Companys Service, and ſuffer'd to live in the Country; or ſuch, as of late have been permitted or encouraged to come out of *Europe* on their own Accounts. They are always oblig'd to have Familys, and live in Garriſon'd Towns, and in their Plantations on the Spice Iſlands; whence they are allow'd to Trade to and fro in Proviſions of all ſorts, and other Commoditys, where the Company do not Trade; and ſometimes where they do Trade, with the General's and Council's Licence, even in the Company's Commoditys: This being their Policy, that the Benefit of ſome Trades may not be loſt, but reſerved to the Company, when they are ſo conſiderable, as to be worth their minding, or will bear the Charges of a Factory.

All Freemen perform the publick Offices of the Towns, and take their Turns to Watch and Ward, as in the *Netherlands*; none excepted.

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Their Councils and manner of Proceeding therein.

The Ordinary Council of *India* at *Batavia* consists of Five Persons besides the Governour General, and Directore General, in all Seven, who are nominated by the *Bewinthebers* (that is, the Council of Seventeen) in *Europe*; and upon the Decease of any of them, they cannot take in another, but he must be appointed from home.

The first Ordinary Council of *India* is chosen by the *Bewinthebers*, out of such of their Servants, as have served the Company as Governours or Directores, and none under those Qualities. By which means their Head Council consists of Men of Estates and Experience in the Business of all Parts of *India*.

The Extraordinary Council are also nominated by the *Bewinthebers*; and they, when they are at *Batavia*, sit with the General and Council, but have no other Vote than one of Advice.

Several of the Directores and Governours are of the Extraordinary Council. And there is a late Order, that three of the Extraordinary Council are always to reside at *Batavia*. By another Order of late, all of the Ordinary Council are to reside there likewise, and not to remove from thence, but upon Business of great Importance: And the

the General and Directore General are not to remove upon any Occaſion whatſoever.

There are often Boxes ſent out of *Europe* with private Directions, which are ſeal'd, and order'd not to be open'd, but on extraordinary Accidents; as in caſe of the General's Deceaſe, or other Occaſions of great Moment, which keeps the Great ones in awe of each other. The General hath Power, in a particular Commiſſion to himſelf, to ſend home any one Perſon of the Ordinary Council, when he thinks fit, that ſhall not behave himſelf well towards him, and to take to himſelf what Salarys and other Allowances he pleaſes, which the *Gratt Matzuyker* cauſed to be read on ſome claſhing of the Council.

At *Batavia* the General and all the Ordinary Council, the Secretary, the Major, the Upper Copemen, call'd the two Chief Factors, and the Upper Copeman who keeps the General Books of Accounts, live within the Fort or Caſtle, with their Wives and Families, in Appartments, fitted according to their Offices and Places. The General and Council are ſo near together, becauſe of all Letters being open'd and read in the Council, that often ſits in an Evening after Prayers, and never miſſes upon Sundays, for an Hour, to diſpatch ſmall Buſineſs, Petitions and Complaints; and twice a Week conſtantly, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 4

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a Clock in the Afternoon, about managing the Company's Businefs.

The Secretary has good Accommodations, and large Offices to write in. The Major lives in the Fort, to receive Orders from the General, and affift him in the Government of the Soldiers; and the two chief Factors are near the Second, or Directore General, who has the moft laborious Employment, having the Care of all Ships, Goods, Treafure and Stores, and propofes all Voyages and Cargoes. Thefe two Upper-Copemen, whom they call Factors of the Caftle of *Batavia*, are his Affiftants to examin Accounts and Advices, and thereupon draw up Lifts and Calculations of the Sorts, Qualitys, and Quantitys of the Goods, that are fold at any Place; and fet down whether they increafe or diminifh, with the Lofs and Gain thereon; which Notes they fend to all the Factorys, where thefe Goods are provided. The chief Bookkeeper lives in the Fort, becaufe all Regifters and Books are kept there, and the Offices for Accounts muft be there ftanding.

Every one of the Ordinary Council of *India*, has his particular Charges and Imployments allotted to him, wherein he is moft experienced, *viz.* One is order'd to read, examin, and anfwer all Letters and Papers from the Government of *Zelone*; another,

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the Letters, *&c.* of the Government of *Amboyna*, *Banda*, and *Ternate*; another, the Coast of *Cormandel*, and Bay of *Bengall*; another, the Directoreships of *Surat*, and *Persia*; and another, the Cape, and *Mauritias*. The General only writes Letters to the Company in *Europe*. Besides which, they have other particular Imployments, and Places of Trust and Importance at *Batavia*.

I. The General proposes and concludes in Council; and directs all Matters of Government to the Council and Superiour Officers: He is sworn to be faithful to the States in his Office; and that he will not prefer any one in the Company's Service for Fear, Favour, or Affection; but only such, as are most faithful, most able, and most fit to manage the Business for the Company's Advantage.

II. The Directore General, as aforesaid, proposeth the Imployments, and Cargoes of all Ships. He sells, and orders the Disposal of all Goods, Stores, and Provisions, has the Charge of the Treasure and Cash, and orders the Receipts and Payments of Money.

III. Another is President of the Chamber of Orphans; and the Council, his Assistants, are half Company's Servants, and half Burghers, whose Offices and Trust are

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are the ſame, as in the *Netherlands*: They ſit once a Week in Council.

IV. Another is Preſident of the Colledge of the rate of Juſtice, who is always a *Civilian*: He gives Judgment in all Caſes, Civil, or Criminal, between the Company, and their Servants, or the Burghers. In this Court the Company's Servants only are of the Council; none of them under the Quality of Copeman; and they are uſually Advocates, or ſuch as have been bred up to the Civil Law.

V. Another is Preſident of the Colledge of *Skepen* and Burgomaſters. He judges in all Cauſes Civil, Military, and Criminal, between the Burghers and others. The Counſellors, or Judges, who ſit with the Preſident at this Court, are 3 Upper-Copemen in the Company's Service, and 3 of the chief Burghers. Both theſe Courts ſit twice a Week conſtantly, and oftner as occaſion requires, in the State-houſe, or Town-hall. All of the Ordinary Council are ſworn to be true to the General, and the States; to prefer none for Fear, Favour, or Affection, but the fitteſt and ableſt Perſons, to the Offices in their particular Diſpoſals.

Below the Second, or Directore, is no Precedency of Place; but Imployments or Offices are appointed thoſe, who are the fitteſt for them.

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The Secretary of the Council at *Batavia* is a Perſon of great Ability and Experience, of the Quality of Upper-Copeman; he takes Place next to the Extraordinary Council, and has the Pay and Allowance of a Commandore.

The Minor Votes are always carry'd by the Major in Council. The *Gratt* hath a double Vote. Upon Signing, none may enter any Exceptions, unleſs the Matter concluded be expreſly againſt the Orders of the Company; and then they may enter *Diſſent*, giving that for the Reaſon. Upon extraordinary Occaſions, which require Secreſie, a Governour or Directore may call a Council of any two or three Counſellors, and may act according to their Reſolutions.

All Perſons of the Quality of Copeman, and Upper-Copeman, as alſo Captains, and Lieutenants, are capable of being of Council in all Governments and Directions, except *Batavia*. The Seconds to Governours and Directores, are uſually Upper-Copemen; and the Chiefs of Subordinate Factory's under Governments, are commonly Copemen, and Under-Copemen; but if it ſo happens, that one of a higher Degree or Quality comes to a Place where one of a lower Degree is Chief, he of the higher Degree takes Place, and gives his Advice in the Company's Buſineſs; but does not

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Govern or Direct in any Affair, without ſpecial Commiſſion.

In all Governments, and Directions, the Conſultations are enter'd in Books, and ſign'd by the Council. The Offices for the Secretarys and Accountants, and the Warehouſes for the Company's fine Goods and Treaſure, are built in the Forts, and Houſes or Factorys, and thoſe who officiate in them, muſt dwell there.

In Subordinate Factorys, they keep no Conſultation Books, only Copy Books of Letters, Accounts, and Diarys.

All Letters and Orders from *Batavia* are ſign'd by the General and Council, and thoſe to *Batavia* muſt be ſign'd by the Governours or Directores, and their reſpective Councils. But all Letters and Orders from Governours and Directores to Subordinate Factorys under them, are ſign'd only by the Governour or Directore ſingly.

The Caſh at *Policat* is at the diſpoſal of the Governour, to be put into the Hands of any Upper-Copeman that ſhall be on the Place: And the ſorting of Cloth is done by the Governour, Second, and others who are of the Quality of Cope-man and Under-Copeman, every one ſetting down his Opinion of the Price of the Goods when ſorted.

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They have *Fiscals* in their Governments, who are under an Oath to discover, and seize all forbidden private Trade, and detect what else may be done to defraud the Company. They are usually of the Quality of Copeman, or Under-Copeman, and seldom continue longer than three Years in that Office, except at *Batavia*, where they have two Principal Fiscals of the Quality of Upper Copeman, who continue many Years in that Imply. One of them is call'd Advocate-*Fiscal*, he makes Inquirys, and takes Cognisance of all Faults, Frauds, and Misdemeanours in the Company's Service in all Parts of *India*, makes and maintains the Processes, and has half of what is recover'd thereon; the other half goes to the Company, who give $\frac{1}{3}$ of their $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Poor. The other is call'd the Water-*Fiscal*, he searches all Ships and Vessels, and has $\frac{1}{2}$ of what he seizes, the other Part goes to the Company, who give $\frac{1}{3}$ of it to the Poor, after the Process and Condemnation before the President of the Rate of Justice: So that the Governours, Directores, *&c.* are not concern'd in the Discovery of any Private Trade.

The Company send every Year Printed Papers of the News, and Affairs of *Europe*, which are dispersed in all their Factorys in *India*, by which they are instructed in the Interests and Concerns of State Matters,

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and are directed to behave themſelves accordingly to all *European* Nations in *India.* Alſo they ſend Abſtracts of the Sale of their Goods, and the Loſs and Gain thereon in *Europe.*

Their Places of Government and Subordination.

Their whole Buſineſs in India is divided into Governments and Directions, viz.

I. *BATAVIA* is the Chief and Capital Place, where reſide the Governour General, and Council Ordinary of *India,* to whom all other Governments and Directions are Subordinate, ſending their Accounts to them ; the Ballance whereof is enter'd into the Accounts General of *India,* kept there. Beſides which, there are ſeveral Places immediately under the Government and Direction of the Governour and Council of *Batavia,* viz.

1. *Japan,* a Chief-ſhip.
2. *Tonqueen,* a Chief-ſhip.
3. *Maccaſſar,* a Commandant.
4. *Siam,* a Chief-ſhip.
5. *Bantam,* a Factory.
6. *Japara,* a Factory.
7. *Iambee,* a Chief-ſhip.

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8. *Pullambam*, a Chief-ſhip.
9. *Arrakan*, a Chief-ſhip.

II. *AMBOYNA*, a Government, under which are certain Iſlands, where they pay a yearly Rent, not to ſuffer Cloves, or other Spice to grow.

III. *BANDA* is a Government, and under it are ſeveral Iſlands; to the Natives of which, they pay Money Yearly to deſtroy the Spice.

IV. *TERNAT* is a Government.

V. *MALACCA* is a Government.

VI. *ZELONE*, a Government, where they have many Factorys, whoſe Accounts are ſent to *Columbo*, the Principal Place.

VII. *COCHEEN* is a Government, and under it the *Malabar* Coaſt.

VIII. *POLICAT*, a Government, under which are the Coaſt of *Cormandel* and *Pegue*.

IX. *BENGALL* is a Direction, and under it, all the Factorys in that Bay: *Hugly* is the Chief, from whence they ſend their Accounts to *Batavia*.

X. *SURAT*, another Direction, under which are many Factorys.

XI. *PERSIA*, a Direction, the chief Reſidence *Gombroon*; and under it are *Iſpahan* and *Buſſora*.

XII. *CAPE*

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XII. *CAPE OF GOOD HOPE*, a Government, and under it the *Mauritias.*

Governments are when the Places are their own.

Diréctions are when they are under a Foreign Prince, and have no Garrifons.

Batavia excepted, no Government, Direction, or Command hath Precedence of Place; but the Perfons in thofe Places, and all other Degrees and Qualitys, take Place according to their Seniority in ftanding.

The manner of Stating and Keeping their Accounts.

In all Governments and Directions of great Bufinefs, as at *Batavia*, *Columbo*, *Policat*, *Hugly*, &c. they keep 3 Pair of Books, Journal and Leidger, *viz.*

The firft Pair contain the general Accounts, wherein is enter'd the Ballance of all Books of Accounts under the Place; and thofe at *Batavia*, are call'd Accounts General of *India*; at *Columbo*, Accounts General of *Zelone*; at *Policat*, of *Cormandel*; at *Hugly*, of *Bengall*, &c.

The fecond Pair, commonly call'd the Negotia Books, contain the particular Traffick of buying and felling; and thefe are call'd

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call'd, Accounts of the Place where they are kept.

The third Pair only contain the Wages, paid and due to their Servants. Accounts in all Parts of *India*, are kept in *Guilders* and *Stivers*; and, in an inward Margin, the Coins of each Place. As for Inſtance, *Policat*, viz.

In the firſt Pair of Books call'd Accounts *Cormandel*; if any Goods be ſent to, or receiv'd from *Batavia*, they Dr. or Cr. Account General of *India* to, or by Account *Gildria* for it, if the Goods be directly to or from *Policat*; if not, *Metchlepatam*, or ſuch other Place to, or from which the Goods are ſent or receiv'd.

In the ſecond Pair or Negotia Books call'd Accounts *Geldria*: if any Goods be ſent to, or receiv'd from *Batavia*, or other Places, they Dr. or Cr. Account *Cormandel* for the ſame. And when ſuch Entrys and Invoices are made in the General Books, call'd *Cormandel*, they muſt ſpecifie the Particulars of each Goods in the Journal; but not give every particular ſort of Goods in the Leidger. When the Books of Accounts of Subordinate Factorys are enter'd into the General Books, they mention the Letter and Mark of ſuch Subordinate Books, the Day of their Ballance, and the Debts upon Ballance amount to *Guilders*—— that the Cr. upon Ballance amount to *Guilders*——

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ders — and that the reſt upon ballance amount to *Guilders.* —

The Books ſtiled Accounts *Geldria*, are Clear'd and Enter'd into the Books ſtiled Accounts *Cormandel*, as the Books of Subordinate Factorys are.

The Subordinate Factorys are every 3 Months to ſend a Copy of their Journal to *Policat*, and a Copy of their Account *Cormandel* out of their Leidger.

The General Books, or thoſe ſtiled Accounts *Cormandel*, are always kept by the Second at *Policat*, and an Under-Copeman under him, to poſt the Journal. The like at *Bengall*, *Surat*, &c.

The Accounts *Geldria*, are kept by a Copeman, or Under-Copeman at *Policat*.

The Accounts of their Servants Wages are kept in 2 or 3 Pair of Books for that Purpoſe at *Batavia*; thoſe at *Policat* are kept by an Under-Copeman.

At *Batavia* the Books of Accounts of *India* are ſeverely Audited, and if any Errours be found in the caſting up, poſting, or ballancing, the Perſon who kept them is fin'd for every Errour and Fault a certain Sum of Money, which is accordingly ſtopt out of his Salary.

The Accounts General of *India*, are kept by an Upper-Copeman. And the *Negotia* Books, ſtiled Accounts Caſtle of *Batavia*, are kept by the firſt Upper-Copeman

man of the Two that are under the Directore General; and they have the Affiftance of Able-Copemen, Under-Copemen, and Book-keepers to examine, poft, and copy under them.

The Books of Accounts at *Policat* and *Hugly* are ballanced the Laft of *July*, thofe at *Surat* the *Ultimo May*, and at *Batavia* the Laft of *October*.

The Government, Order, and Provifion, for their Ships and Fleets, viz.

All their Ships are the Companys own, and the Men belonging to them are all in their Pay, fworn to ferve them, either by Sea or Land, as occafion fhall require.

They have Two Perfons who have the Stile of Admirals, and are of the Ordinary Council of *India*.

For the Care of their Shipping at *Batavia*, they have one call'd Equipage Mafter, who is of the Quality, and Pay of an Upper-Copeman, a Sea-faring Man, and vulgarly call'd a Commandore: He hath the Care of fitting all their Ships, and is conftantly vifiting them in the Road if occafion requires, and fupplying them with what they want.

There is a fmall Ifland about 3 Miles from *Batavia*, where they have a Fort, which ferves them as a Store-houfe for all manner

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manner of Neceſſarys for Ships, under the Charge of a Maſter Ship-wright, who has alſo Command of the Fort and Iſland: He is of the Quality of Upper-Copeman, and has large Pay and Allowances.

When they ſend out a Fleet of War on any Expedition, they make a Merchant of the Quality of Upper-Copeman, and ſometimes of the Extraordinary Council Admiral or General, who has a Council of Merchants, and Military Officers to aſſiſt him as occaſion requires.

The Admirals of the Fleets, that go from *Batavia* to *Europe*, are ſuch as have ſerved the Company as Governours, Directores, Commandores, or Upper-Copemen, and are willing to go home. They have their Salarys allow'd them till their Diſcharge in *Europe*; and if there be none that return of their own choice, they appoint at leaſt a Copeman to Command, who comes back again, if he thinks convenient. As to their Admirals out of *Europe*, the Flag is worn by turns. *Amſterdam* Squadron carrys it 3 Years, and the *Zeland* Squadron every 4th Year. The *Amſterdam* having two Parts of the Stock; the other Leſſer Chambers add theirs to it, and the *Zelanders* have one Quarter of their own. The Merchant, who is ſent Admiral, muſt either take his Paſſage on the *Amſterdam*, or *Zealand* Squadron.

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If a Copeman, or Under-Copeman goes from Port to Port on any Ship, they have the Command of her, and alſo of the Fleet, or all Ships in Company; by the Company, a ſettled Order in their Articles.

When there is a Fleet together under the Command of a Commandore, the Council is to conſiſt of Copemen, and Skeepers. When a Ship is ſingle, the Council is to be Copeman, Skeeper, Under-Copeman, Book-keeper, and Steerſman: And they are always to Steer their Courſe by the Printed Directions, and to ſet off their Work every Day upon Charts, which are deliver'd up when they come to *Batavia*, or *Holland*.

There is an Under-Copeman or Book-keeper on every Ship, who keeps an Account of the Ships Expences, as Stores, Proviſions, and Mens Wages, in the Nature of a Purſer; and they are to ſee the Proviſion ſo given out, that none be ſpoiled. Theſe take Place, as they are capable of Preferment in their Factorys by their Time of Service; and they are often taken out at Factorys, where they are wanted, and others put in their Places. If he that is upon a Ship as Book-keeper, be but an Aſſiſtant; he takes Place of the Steerſman, or next to the Skeeper, by Reaſon of his Office, or as they in Reſpect term it, the Pen.

All

All Chiefs of Factorys *&c.* have full Power to dispose of their Ships and Men, while they are under their Chiefships: And as occasion requires in the Company's Service, they may take out Men, Ammunition, Provisions, and Stores: Tho' such Ships come there casually, thro' Accident, or Necessity.

Their Order, and Care for Orphans, and Poor.

At *Batavia*, and all other Governments they have a Chamber of Accounts for Orphans, and Overseers of the Poor thus provided.

There is a President, and Master of the Chamber of Orphans at *Batavia* of the Ordinary Council, who has for his Council half Companys Servants of the Quality of Copeman and Upper-Copeman, and half of the best Burghers, besides a Secretary and other Assistants: They sit once a Week, and order the Disposal of all Orphans, and Deceas'd Men's Estates, as they think fit.

At *Policat*, and all Governments under *Batavia* they have but Two Persons of the Chamber of Orphans, and a Secretary to them, all Companys Servants. The Chambers in those Governments are not accountable to *Batavia* or *Europe:* Nor do they send Copys of their Books of Accounts

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to any Place; but always keep them at *Policat*, &c. and the Eſtates of Perſons, who Deceaſe in any Place under that Government, are under the Charge of that Chamber, whoſe Wills, Inventorys, and Accounts are there Regiſter'd; for which Purpoſe they have a particular Chamber in the Fort. They muſt keep plain, and fair Books of Accounts Journal, and Leidger. At *Policat* the Maſter of the Orphans Chamber is every 3 Months to ſhew the Ballance of the Books to the Governour. Thoſe appointed for this Office continue in it two Years or longer, and when one goes out, the other muſt ſtay in it a Year to inſtruct the next Comer, tho' his two Years be out: They are ſworn to deal juſtly, and to keep Secret the Concerns of the Chamber.

The Secretary of the Office muſt give 3000 *Pagodas* Security for the Performance of his Truſt, and be reſponſible for all Goods Sold at Out-crys, for which he receives 3 *per Cent.* upon the Amount of the Sale; and in reſpect that he is reſponſible, he may deny any Man to bid or buy, whom he thinks not ſafe to Truſt. The Secretary alſo enters the Wills, and Inventorys, and poſts the Journal, which is kept by one of the Maſters; and takes Care of the Papers that belong to the Office.

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The Chamber of Orphans may call whom they will into Council, to advise with in difficult Matters; and no Person may deny to come, and sit with them, tho' it be the Governour himself. The Council is allow'd 2 ½ *per Cent.* out of the Estates of the Deceas'd, for what is receiv'd upon the Sale of Goods; but nothing on Money left in Cash, which 2 ½ is equally divided betwixt the President, and all the Masters; besides which, they have each 50 *Rlls* ⅛ for a Gown yearly, which is charged on the Deceas'd Persons Estates.

If any Man or Woman dies, leaving Children under Age, the Chamber of Orphans takes Care of the Estate, and provides for their bringing up, till they arrive to 23 Years of Age; and then they receive what their Parents left them, with Interest and the Increase thereof. If the Parents of those Children have any Estates in *Europe*, the Chamber of Orphans where such Persons die, writes for the Effects to be sent to them, which is accordingly done.

The Money the Chamber of Orphans pays into the Company's Cash at *Batavia*, brings in 9 *per Cent.* and it is often let out to Freemen, and others at 12 *per Cent. per Annum* upon good Security: But at *Policat* it is usually put into the Company's Stock at 6 *per Cent. per Annum.* If

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a Perſon dies, and leaves no Will, or Relation in *India* to inherit, the Chamber of Orphans takes Care of the Eſtate, and gives the Deceas'd Man's Account Currant Credit for the ſame, and there it remains till the right Heir demands it.

If any Perſon dies with a Will, and leaves another in Truſt with the Children, tho' a Mother; the Chamber of Orphans may, if they pleaſe, require the Eſtate at her Hands, and keep it for the Children: And if they do allow the Mother to keep the Money and the Children, they always take a Copy of the Will, and an Obligation of the Mother for the Eſtate.

The Chamber of Orphans may keep the ſaid Eſtates in their Hands, and manage them as they pleaſe; but for the better Security, 'tis uſually put into the Company's Hands at the Intereſt before-mention'd, and they have the Company's Obligation for it.

If any Perſon dies, leaving a Will, and therein does not give ſuch a Proportion of his Eſtate to his Children, as the Law requires, they will not allow of the Will, but require a full Part for the Children. If a Man dies in the Company's Service, the *Fiſcal* is not to touch his Papers; nor is the Chamber of Orphans to admit of any Diſcovery of his Concerns to the *Fiſcal*, to the Prejudice of the Deceaſed's Eſtate. Again,

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If any Man dies in the Company's Service, and they owe him Money for Wages, the Chamber receives it, and enters it to the Cr. of the Deceas'd.

The Company, besides ⅓ of their ½ of the *Fiscal's* Confiscations, allow also Fines on Offences, and the Confiscations of the Estates of Men Executed, for the Use of the Poor.

There are many Overseers and Masters of the Poor at *Batavia*. At *Policat* they have but two, and those not of the Masters of Orphans, but others. They have Cognisance of all poor Christians under the Government, whether they be *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, or others; and take care for their Relief, by making Collections in Churches every Sunday, and Distributions, according to their Number and Necessitys.

The Poor's is always a considerable Stock before hand, which has been gather'd from the Confiscations of Private Trade, and Charitable Gifts. This Stock they also let out to the Company upon Interest; which they constantly receive, and imploy as is found needful. And tho' the Interest of the Stock be sufficient to maintain the Poor, yet they never neglect the Weekly Gatherings in Churches to increase the Stock as much as they can: For, say they, it may so happen, that by great Wars and Losses, many may be maimed, made Widows,

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dows, and Fatherless, and then the Principal may not be enough to maintain them.

The Overseers, or Masters of the Poor, must keep a fair Book of all Receipts and Payments; That is, an Account of Cash, and an Account of what's paid into the Company's Stock at Interest; with a Roll of the Names of all Persons to whom they give Alms, and what they give to every one.

At *Batavia*, there are Collections for the Poor every Sunday Morning and Evening in all their Churches.

FINIS.

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MErchant's Accounts, or the true *Italian* Method of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, approv'd to be the best, and practiced as such by the most eminent Merchants and Exchangers in *Europe*, are Taught, and the Truth of each Entry demonstrated. By *Charles Snell*, Accomptant, at the Free-Writing-School, in *Foster-Lane*, *London*; Who Teaches Young Gentlemen to Write all the usual Hands, and Arithmetick; also Boards such as desire it at his House.

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